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The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

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CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 251 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
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Japa:—Kobe.
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(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	25th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
MurcranMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Aoa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	2 st „
Tambs Maru	D Aoshima	5845	3rd Jan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
24th Dec. ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA*	15,823
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT *	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
4th March ..	MALWA*	10,941
11th „ ..	KARMALA	8,983
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
28th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
8th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th „ ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th „ ..	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT Through steamer from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons,
1921. About		
27th December ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
1922		
9th January ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
30th „ ..	NUDDEA ..	7,928
6th February ..	MADURA ..	8,600
20th „ ..	TOMALA ..	—
12th March ..	HATIPARA*..	8,182
20th „ ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
3rd April ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
17th „ ..	MANORA ..	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourn and Sydney.
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
22nd Dec, ..	BAMORA ..	Bnsreh direct.
23rd „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct. Embarkation at 1.30. P.M.
24th „ ..	MASHOBRA ..	Karachi direct. Embarkation at 3. P.M.
26th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi coasting
28th „ ..	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
29th „ ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P. G.

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Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	29th Dec.
Indo Maru	S Kamataka	17th Dec.	31st Dec
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanci	26th Dec.	7th Jan

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Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,998,320

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3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
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Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum January to June and 2½ per cent. from J to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0 special arrangements are to be made.

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SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

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49, Churchgate Street.

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Bombay Branch,
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
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BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

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PAID-UP „	1,16,68,425

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Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.

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(New Churney Road.)

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A SPLENDID DRAMATIC FEAST FOR THE PUBLIC

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES"

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HOUSE PETERS

A Play for

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The Smashing Barriers

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Supplied by K. D. & Bros.

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Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.

Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Popular Prices

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CHANDRAHASA

1921.

Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

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FUTURE OF SMYRNA

COMMERCIAL DECAY.

GREEK OCCUPATION A FAILURE.

SMYRNA, Nov. 15.

The "Times'" Constantinople correspondent reviews the results of the faulty diplomacy embodied in the Treaty of Sevres as apparent in Smyrna and Ionia, and comes to the conclusion that the present political system in Anatolia is economically, as well as ethnographically, unsound.

Smyrna has always been "Giaur Ismir" (infidel Smyrna) to the Turk, and to-day the city is more non-Moslem than ever, for it is the chief sea base of an Hellenic army of over 200,000 men and the seat of that army's general headquarters. And Greeks—Ottoman and Hellenic—certainly form more than half its civilian population indeed, when you walk along the seafront or through the business quarters of the town you have the impression that almost the whole population is Greek, and are tempted to ignore the existence of a non-Greek population forming fully 40 per cent. of the total—Europeans, Turks, Armenians, and Jews, who are less expert in ethnographical window-dressing.

But if there is a large Turkish community in Smyrna, it has made no great direct contribution to the growth and wealth of the city. The Turkish element represents little beyond the two extremities of the social scale—ground landlords and unskilled labourers, with a sprinkling of professional men, officials, and small shopkeepers. All the bankers and important merchants, most middlemen, and members of the professional classes are non-Turks the larger businesses being for the most part in European hands, while skilled labour is usually Greek.

Outside the town and through the greater part of the Sanjak (county) of Smyrna the Greek is still in a majority, though here there are many Turkish agriculturists, but outside the Sanjak the Greek is in a minority, except at Aivali and a few other less important "islands" of Hellenism, and it is doubtful whether a third of the population of Ionia—that is, the Hellenic mandatory area as defined by the Treaty of Sevres—is Greek. And when the whole area occupied by the Hellenic armies is examined the disproportion between Turk and non-Turk proves greater still.

TREATY BLUNDERS.

The writer has never felt any enthusiasm for these territorial clauses of the Treaty of Sevres which affect Western Asia Minor. If they were designed to check the growth of Turkish Nationalism, they have had the contrary effect. If they were designed to improve the lot of the non-Turkish minorities, they have made their lot much worse outside the area held by the Hellenic Army. They were unsound ethnographically and unsound economically. Unlike Thrace, where the Turk, if he be in a deportation-made majority, is an undoubted intruder. Anatolia is the historic home of the Osmanli, and Smyrna is its necessary economic outlet. Is it fair, because of a purely local Greek majority, to put that outlet in other hands than those of the majority of the dwellers in Anatolia?

It is not that the Hellenic administration of Ionia and the occupied zone is bad for Turkey. It has its weaknesses, but Smyrna town is cleaner than in Turkish days and better policed; there is far less brigandage in the vicinity, and, though speculation is by no means extinct, he would be a bold man who would dare to offer bribes to the Harmost of Ionia or to General Vlahopoulos, the Military Governor of the occupied territories, such as were offered to, and accepted by, most of the Turkish Valis in the days of the Constitution.

But so long as the war lasts, and it will last save for some military or political miracle—as long as the Greeks remain in Smyrna, trade will be hampered, the armies will eat up the country, the sabotage of railways and bridges will continue, and the animosity between Turk and Greek will grow more passionate.

For this war is in part a civil war. The Hellenes have recruited a number of local Greeks—Ottoman subjects, who, it is alleged are volunteers, though many of the best informed European residents will tell you that compulsion has been used to make them enlist in spite of the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres. They have made little use of irregulars in this area, but the excesses committed by those whom they employed in the north have infuriated the Turks as much as the more numerous excesses committed by the Nationalist irregulars have infuriated the Ottoman Greeks.

The Hellenic Army, according to neutrals who have seen it at Eski Shehr and beyond, has generally behaved well to individuals. But unoccupied villages were burnt for some 60 miles east of Eski Shehr during the Sakaria operations, to deprive the returning Turkish Army of winter quarters, and when one hears that 40 or 50 villages have been burnt this autumn in the Geniz region and on the Upper Meander for shipping Greek soldiers and harbouring Nationalist bands, one cannot help feeling that such reprisals may defeat their object—by giving Mustepha Kemal Pasha homeless and embittered recruits.

As for the economic side of the Greek occupation and its effects upon Smyrna, it can at once be admitted that the city is not menaced with economic ruin as Constantinople is menaced to-day. If commercial decay and social squalor haunt Der-Saadet, "the abode of felicity," as official num on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10 one per cent. per annum has not sunk below what one might call the "shabby genteel" line.

But commerce and agriculture have been greatly circumscribed throughout all Western Asia Minor by the war and its inevitable concomitants—sabotage of property and means of transport, military requisitions, and, above all, by the division of an economic whole into two political units, Ionia and Nationalist Anatolia—Kemalistan one is tempted to call it.

Thus military requisitions prevent the export of cereals from the grain-producing area about and beyond Ushak and Afium Karahissar. In normal years the export of dried fruits, especially figs, averaged 50,000 tons. The fact that parts of the Meander valley have been devastated, and that over half the fig-producing area is in Nationalist hands, explains why this year's expert does not much exceed 10,000 tons. It is the same with mohair, wool, valonia, liquorice root, and the other staple exports of the Ionian capital.

Not a few Hellenic Greeks are saying to-day that Greece must either be allowed a larger zone of occupation or must evacuate Asia Minor, since events have proved that the circumscribed Ionia of the Treaty of Sevres is "economically impossible." And a continued military occupation of Western Anatolia by Greece spells bankruptcy for the Hellenic kingdom.

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

ALLIED OCCUPATION.

What then is the solution of the Anatolian problem? Before suggesting a solution it may be well to give the views of the people of Smyrna, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them in a 10 days' visit.

The majority of the Greeks, who are somewhat more nuerous than any other element, would prefer the maintenance of the Hellenic occupation, owing in part to a strong and natural national sentiment, in part to fear of the Turk—and a very natural fear for those who remember the murders and deportations of 1914 and the less obvious but constant petty persecution of the Greeks during the war.

The Armenians and the small but not unimportant Circassian element in Ionia share to some extent the views of the great majority of Greeks, though in their case fear of the Turk is the ruling factor.

The Turks, who are in a minority in Smyrna but in a majority in Ionia, would prefer to be under Turkish rule. But quite an important minority among them fear the violence of the Nationalists, notably those who have aided or accepted the Hellenic occupation or those who for political reasons have opposed the Nationalist movement.

The Jews, as far as they have any political views, are opposed, for economic reasons, to the continuance of the Hellenic regime. But they fear uncontrolled Turkish rule, and with cause, for Jews as well as Greeks have been murdered by Nationalist irregulars in the Aidin region and elsewhere.

The important European Colony is, with few exceptions, opposed to the Hellenic occupation—not, I think, through any general dislike of the Hellenes, whose officers and administrators are often in very friendly social relations with the Westerners, but from the conviction that the continuance of the Greek occupation means the continuation of the war, and that in its turn, means the continuation of the economic attrition of the greater part of that hinterland on which Smyrna lives. But with very few exceptions they dread the return of uncontrolled Turkish rule which in their opinion would be accompanied by extensive massacres of non-Turks and quite possibly by murders of isolated Europeans and by general plunder and interference with commerce.

A "BUFFER" PERIOD.

They demand European control—and by European control they mean effective control supported by a limited number of European troops—until the passions excited by the war have died down. Otherwise they prophesy, and rightly, that the last state of Smyrna will be worse than the first. In the words of an important British resident with extensive knowledge of the East a "buffer" period is necessary.

A solution, then, which seems feasible is that the withdrawal of the Greek Army and Administration should be immediately followed by the Allied military occupation of Ionia and of the Balikesri-Panderma region, as far perhaps as Brusa, by three or four brigades of Entente troops. More would not be required. Stupid as the Turk may be, he will not light-heartedly attack the troops of three Great Powers, and irregulars need not be feared. They go out for loot, not for hard knocks.

These troops would be at the disposal of a High Commissioner at Smyrna, who would be assisted by a Commission of Control, which would supervise the working of the local Administration and be responsible for order and security until the region could be safely placed in the hands either of the Central Turkish Government or of a local Administration approved by the Powers and the Porte.

It may be urged that an international so unpleasantly marked at times in Constantinople with bickerings and jealousies which have been occupation and control would lead to the same difficulty, and in any case six years of petty bickerings are preferable to six days of massacre.

BRITISH INTERESTS.

FIRE MARINE.

tion, which stems of more some hope of prosperity to Western Anatolia. We have large interests—shipping, mining, and commercial—in Smyrna and its hinterland; the most efficiently managed railway in the country belongs to a British Company; there is a large British colony at Smyrna; Anatolia is an important market for our goods

If it be urged that it is not our business to protect the minorities of Western Anatolia from Turkish vengeance, what of our obligations of honour to these populations? And if some find this argument insufficiently cogent, let them reflect that the Greeks and Armenians are better customers and better producers than the Turks; and let them also remember that if massacres and plunder recommence in Western Anatolia Greeks and Armenians will not be the only victims. We are more directly interested in the settlement of the Ionian problem than in the division of Upper Silesia or the attribution of the Burgenland—and we spared troops for Upper Silesia.

It may, again, be argued that this solution might be rejected by Greece. This is doubtful: the number of Hellenes who would like to be free of the Asiatic entanglement, if they could be freed therefrom without loss of military honour and without prejudice to their "unredeemed" co-religionists in Ionia, increases daily, and the stirring strains of the Royalist war-song, "The Eagle."(—O' Aeros).

In triumph to the City, to Sophia's church we'll go,

We'll send the Turk off packing where the red apples grow.*

(*Turan, Central Asia.)

cannot drown the small voice that will whisper that the drachma is falling and the Treasury growing emptier.

WANTED FAIR PLAY.

MR. RAJU ON PRESENT SITUATION.

Speaking at an entertainment given to him on the eve of his departure for fije, the Hon. Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju said:—

He felt that he was deserting his country at a serious crisis. He would leave it in [illegible] said, the present policy of the Government did not commend itself to any school of political thought in India. It had been suggested by some of the members already that they should have a Round-Table Conference. He thought that was the best solution suggested till now, because they could not continue this state of things any longer. The Government might have the satisfaction of sending self-sacrificing men who did not care to defend themselves by hundreds or even by thousands. He did not think that even the Government with all the military forces could command the loyalty of its people, but that could be achieved only by affection and by proper treatment. (Cheers.) At Allahabad after the trouble they found complete hartal and it would not be a surprise if there was hartal at Calcutta. Even in Madras they have extended the Act and he did not know how many would be arrested in course of time. But he might assure them that they were not pleading for the Non-Cooperators' cause. They wanted fairplay at the hands of Government. It was claimed by their Prime Minister that fair-play was a British characteristic. They found injustice done to the people who sold Khaddar. Whatever be the political views of persons, should they not concede that they had got elementary rights? Was it not the duty of all politicians to join together and show that this sort of procedure adopted by the Government was not just? He wanted to know what the object of their sending him to foreign places asking for equal status was if they had no status in their own country. (Hear, hear.) He would not be able to express his real views to them. Some of the Government officials out of panic said that there would be revolution in India. If there be revolution in India on account of Non-Cooperation, it might be a peaceful revolution. Almost all of them were of a different school of thought from Non-Cooperation. They wanted constitutional methods and did not like to sit with folded hands. Mere beneficial intentions would not satisfy the people. It was left for the Legislative Assembly and for the members of the Legislative Council to bring pressure upon the Government to secure some direct benefit to the people. Why should not more funds be placed at the hands of Ministers for Development here? He hoped that at the time he returned something would be done if they [illegible] he hoped that at least placing the whole expenditure at command of the Legislator.

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BY VICTOR W. PAGE, M. E.

This is a complete instruction book. All parts of the Ford Model T Cas are described and illustrated. Complete instructions for DRIVNIG and REPAIRING are given. Every detail is treated in a nontechnical yet thorough manner.

This book is written specially for Ford drivers and owners. by a recognized automobile engineering authority and an expert on the Ford, who has driven and repaired Ford cars for a number of years. He writes for the average man in a practical way from actual knowledge. All repair processes illustrated and fully explained.

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PURELY SWADESHI.

INTRODUCTION.

WE beg to introduce ourselves to the public that we hold a very large stock of well-known travelling Woollen Rugs and Blankets in all kinds and qualities manufactured by the Bangalore Woollen Mills. Prices as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY RUGS.

FRINGED ends neat designs, size 90x60 inches, Rs. 3-8-0 each.

5300

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHT WEIGHT RUGS.

WELL known all over India for this quality and price is neat Screen, Blue, Brown and Dark Red Coleurs. Scotch plaid, fringed ends, Size 84x54 inches. Price Rs. 5-12 each.

5302

THE WELL-KNOWN GREYP,

KNOWN as B C 8 & 9 white board check patterns in light grey and slate colours fringed ends, size 80x60 inches, Price Rs. 6-8 each.

5301

THE "MONORCH" BLANKETS.

ALL wool Mixture Colours the real article for Servants. Wonderful Value for the price. Size 84x60 Inches, Price Rs. 4-12 each.

5303

NOTE:—The goods being so Well-known and there being heavy demands, please order your requirements early to save disappointments.

FOR WHOLESALE DEALERS.

CERTAIN Discount will be allowed if purchased in full bales of 25 each. Telegraphic Correspondence advisable to avoid delay in execution.

THE UNIVERSAL TEXTILE STORES,

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Telegram: "Textiles" Bangalore.

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A MERRY X'MAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

The West End Buffet

within the premises of the

WEST END CINEMA

Orders are now being booked for Xmas, New Year and Presentation Cakes Almond Iced and Artistically decorated.

MADE FROM THE FINEST SELECTED INGREDIENTS ONLY.

Quality guaranteed Second to none.

OUR FAMOUS CONFECTIONERY, HOME MADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES AND NEAPOLITAN ICES ARE UNAPPROACHABLE.

Prices for quality defy Comparison.

Book your orders early and avoid disappointment.

The West End Buffet,

at the

WEST END CINEMA,

Charni Road, BOMBAY.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS. Apply with testimonials to Dr. RANADAY, 46, Thakurdward, Bombay. No. 11.
A R2324

WANTED—A MILL SECRETARY or Assistant Mill Manager. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 7549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2345

WONTED AT ONCE—2nd CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Fitters; Mochi, for Ginning Factory, apply to Box No. 7546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2343

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—TURNERS, Milling, Shaping, Boring Machine-Mechanics; Engineers; for Government Office. Apply to Box No. 7547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2343A

REQUIRED—An ASSISTANT CUSTOMS CLEARING CLERK by English Importers; also a Clerk experienced in Accounts, State experience and salary required to Box No. 7550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2346

WANTED—CLERKS for an insurance office. Experience of Fire and Marine business essential. Apply to Box No. 7534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2308

WANTED by first class Hamburg Export firm good REPRESENTATIVES at Bombay and Colombo. Apply stating references to Box No. 7537, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2321

WANTED—A qualified and practical GARDENER to develop a garden at Thana. Salary according to qualification with free quarters. Apply to Messrs. M. P. MEHTA, Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2238

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English, stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2318

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER to take complete charge from Blow Room to Ring Frames. Must be well up in theory and practice. Only those who have held complete charge for a long time in good mills need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating full particulars and terms with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to the MANAGER. THE JUBLEE MILLS, Ahmedabad.
A C11653

WANTED—European Governess, Companion, Lady Teachers; Graduates; Undergraduates; Tutor; Estimator; Designer-Draftsmen; Printing Press Hands; Shorthand Typists; Accountant; General Clerks; Weaving, Spinning Masters; for Bombay and upcountry. Apply to Box No. 7548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2343B

WANTED—A first class ENGINEER for an up-country mill, who has actually been in charge of mill engines, long service, efficient supervision and fuel economy essential, handsome salary to a really good deserving man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2246

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—First Class SHORTHAND WRITER for Indian Fiscal Commission, with experience of reporting required to take down verbatim evidence. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, plus allowance of Rs. 3 per diem except for days actually travelling. Usual 2nd class travelling allowance by rail. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, Indian Fiscal Commission, Camp, or by telegram to Fiscom Cawnpore, up to 21st December and then Fiscom, Delhi.
A C11674

WANTED—A Second Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmednagar City Municipality, who must be an M.B. B.S. of the Bombay University. The selection of the candidate for the post depends upon his fulfilling the conditions laid down in G.O.G.D. No. 368 D/ 1st September, 1921. The pay of the post is Rs. 250 per month rising to Rs. 450 by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1922. DORAB EDALJEE, President, City Municipality, Amednagar.
A C11699

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Allahabad Improvement Trust on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by Rs. 30 annually to Rs. 750. The candidate must be young energetic and a qualified Engineer of either an Indian recognised institution or of equivalent European qualifications with experience in Roads, Buildings, Water Supply, Drainage Works and, if possible in town planning. Candidates must state their age and submit copies of all certificates supporting their qualifications and experience. Application should reach the undersigned not later than 3rd January, 1922. (Sd.) D. R. RANJIT SINGH, L.M.S., K.-I.-H., O.B.E., M. L. C., Major, I.M.S., Chairman, Improvement Trust, Allahabad.
A C 11660

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Nanjee's Buildings south of Elphinstone Circle. Ground floor one moderate office room, marble paved. Third-floor one large room and three smaller rooms. For Rent, etc. apply to Box No. 7543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2339

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bander near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at re sea rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large packet English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, MANGALORE CITY. C11677

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MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL—Central and convenient. A first class Hotel for high folk. Private dining table a speciality.
DA R2309

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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—7 Seater STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR 1917 model in very good condition. Apply Box No. 7545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2341

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FOR SALE—20000 WARPING BOBBINS DIA: of flange 3¼", Lift 5" and Barrel 1 1/8" in good condition and very little used. Apply to Box No. 7533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R11670

FOR SALE—Scantlings, logs and sathis of teak, saj, mangee, etc., and also charcoal of superior quality delivered at Ghatera station on Sangor Kutni Section, G. I. P. Ry., at moderate rates. Apply to ATMARAM KUNDENLAL GUPTA, General Contractor, Sangor, C. P.
K R2271

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation as per the past twenty years for Commerce Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Gt. Western Hotel Blds., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2338

THE GUJARAT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.—The next session commences on the 1st of December, 1921. The Entrance Examination for non-matriculated students will be held on 30th Nov. 1921. TRIKAMLAL A. BROKER, M.D., Principal.
M R2283

PUPILS WANTED FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERING. An excellent opportunity is offered for two keen young men as pupils in Reinforced Concrete Construction. Preference will be given to those who have already had some engineering training. A salary according to experience will be given, which will be increased as progress is made and ability shewn. Applications in candidates' own handwriting stating age, education and technical training (if any) should be sent to the undersigned not later than 7th January, 1922. THE TATA ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Consulting Engineers, York Building, Fort, Bombay.
M R11688

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PIANO—An Upright grand PIANO, full frame overstrung by John. Brinsmead and Sons, nearly new. Selling at a sacrifice. Apply Danney and Co., 15 Medows Street, Fort.
N R2314

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Three POWER OF ATTORNEY on Monday, 19th December, near Treacher & Co., Esplanade Road Finder kindly return to M. NIHALUDDIN KHAN, 29, British Hotel Lane, Fort.
PB R2337

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.), Homoeopathic Physician, 43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, KHATIJABAI, widow of Hussainbhai Fakirbhai, an inhabitant of Chikhli Surat District, who died at Bilimora, on 23rd December, 1918, leaving no issue and having at the time of his death, in his possession one share No. 4662 of Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., hereby give notice that, I, as his widow, intend to apply to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Bombay, for the transfer of the said share to my name and the payment to me of any Dividend or Dividends accrued thereon.

And I further give notice that the said Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., have agreed, unless they receive any objection to such transfer or payment of dividend to me, or any notice of any right-title or interest in such share or dividend, within one month from the date of this Notice, to proceed with the transfer of this share No. 4662, to my name, and to pay to me any dividend or dividends accrued thereon.

(Sd.) KHATIJABAI,
Widow of Hussainbhai Fakirbhai.
Dated, Bilimora.
R 31

IRAQ RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

1. A representative of the Railway will, in future, meet all incoming steamers carrying passengers, and will, if required, take over the luggage of intending passengers by rail.

2. Such luggage will be conveyed at Re. 1 per package to Makinah Station to await the arrival of the passenger. It will be stored free of charge until the departure of the train the same day.

N. CALDER,
Traffic Manager.

Baghdad West.
Dated 3rd December, 1921.
C11686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY wife, FLORENCE MAY HARMONY, THOMPSON, (nee Berry), having of her own accord, on or about 10th October, 1921, left my protection and taken up her residence elsewhere, it is hereby intimated that I will not be responsible for her support nor for any debts contracted by her since 10th October, 1921.

CHARLES SETON THOMPSON.
C/o Macbeth Bros. and Co., Bombay.
R2259

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY the 24th and 26th instant those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1921.
C 11647

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—New premises next to Hylands at Hughes Road. Spacious Rooms with large show-windows, interior rooms suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, Drapers, Milliners, Jewellers, Druggists, general stores etc., Apply to
H. M. MEHTA and CO.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 11570

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from Monday, 2nd January to Monday, 16th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN.
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
December, 1921.
C11613

NOTICE.

2ND ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION (Universal Religion and Brotherhood) will be held at "Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL" on 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1921 between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. Public lectures will be delivered on "The Bahai Movement," "The Fundamental Unity of all Religions" "The Universal House of Worship for to-day", "The Oneness of Mankind," "Universal Race" and other subjects of Universal importance.

A cordial invitation is extended to the general public.

An open door and free seats to all.
R2336

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS HOLIDAYS.

RETIRING ROOMS with detached bath rooms, entirely under European Supervision, are available at Matheran station at Rs. 8/8 per head per day for Board and Lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to the Manager, Retiring Rooms, Matheran station. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral station.

2. On and from Thursday, the 22nd December 1921, until further notice the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

		1 Down	3 Down	5 Down
Neral	d.	5-50	10-10	16-20
Matheran	a.	7-25	11-45	17-55
		2 Up.	4 Up.	6 Up.
Matheran ...	d.	8- 0	12- 0	15-35
Neral	a.	9-25	14 25	17-15

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 17th December 1921
C11643

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary posts of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances till 31st March, 1922, with a possibility of extension.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineers' Certificate of Competency have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures.

Salary offered Rs. 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances.

The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the New Custom House till the 7th January, 1922.

Office of the Director of Industries,
Steam Boiler Department,
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
Bombay, 20th December 1921.
C11700

NOTICE.

UNDER Section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the following roads will be wholly closed to traffic during the progress of the work viz., reconstruction of the Musjid Bridge for extension of Harbour Branch Railway.

(1) Musjid Station Road.
(2) Surat Street.
(3) Musjid Siding Road.
(4) Clive Road.
(5) Clive 1st Cross Lane.
(6) Clive 2nd Cross Lane.
(7) Clive 3rd Cross Lane.
(8) Clive 4th Cross Lane.
(9) Clive 5th Cross Lane.
(10) Clive 6th Cross Lane.

By Order,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1921.
C11695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 30th day of December, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditor Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th November 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Umar Sobani who retire by rotation and being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and vx their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may place before the meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain closed from the 23rd day of December 1921 to the 30th day of December 1921 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th December 1921
C11704

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CROSSING SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 60,000 crossing sleepers of sizes.

2. The sleepers to be of Jarrah, Mai ang, Sal, Burmah teak and country teak and must be delivered by the 31st December, 1922.

3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole any portion of the number required.

4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, by 12 o'clock on 30th anuary, 1922, and marked "Tenders for crossing sleepers for 1922-23."

5. A sum of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes on which no interest will be allowed must be deposited with the Cashier, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money ithout which no tender will be considered. If Currency Notes are of Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of Bombay Circle. The deposit ill be forfeited on the successful tenderer's failing to sign the agreement for the supply of the sleepers.

6. Tender forms and memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the Undersigned's office on payment of Re. 1 for each set of documents.

7. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit with the Coy's Cashier, Victoria Terminus, 5 per cent. of the value of sleepers tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 either in cash or Government Promissory Notes at the market value and sign the necessary agreement.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. V. SYMONS,
Chief Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 19th December, 19211.
A C11679

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for the construction of open drain" duly accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 are invited on or before 10th January, 1922.

The amount of deposit sent with the tender will be refunded to a unsuccessful tenderer but in case of a successful tenderer it would be forfeited to the Municipality in case the requisite agreement in respect of the contrast is not passed within 7 days from the receipt of order.

A deposit of 10 per cent. of the total cost of the work will have to be lodged with the Municipality for the due performance of the contract, which will be refunded on satisfactory completion of the contract.

Tender forms and necessary information can be had from the Municipal Overseer any day during office hours.

The work must be completed within 10 months from the date of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the Municipality will invite fresh tenders or start work departmentally and loss will be recovered from the tenderer.

The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) ABDULLA JUMA,
Chairman, M.C.
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla,
20th December, 1921.
TA C11697

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HAJI HASSAN SULTAN, of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Foreman Diver .....Deceased.

KASSAMALLY, son of Haji Hassan Sultan of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 16th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11701

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Directors of the Company held on the 9th December, 1921, a first call of Rs. 5 per share has been made on the shareholders of the Company requiring them to pay the same on or before 25th January, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
J. M. DALAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1921.
25, Medows St., Fort.
R2342

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED on behalf of our client for the purchase of his undermentioned property at Dadar Road from bona fide intending purchasers who are requested to send their offers in writing within 14 days to the undersigned at their office at 56 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, where further information will be furnished on application.

Our client will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

A large plot of freehold land on Dadar Main Road, admeasuring about 8360 square yards and containing 4 large Bungalows, 1 cottage 4 Motor Garages, 1 Godown and Servants Quarters

The property is very prominently situated on the Dadar Main Road, within very easy reach of the Railway, the Tramway and the Bazar and within the area which is marked out to be fully developed in the near future. The grounds contain an open space of about 2000 square yards abutting on the Railway and very suitable as a site for building residential quarters or industrial structures. The property is capable of considerable development and improvement and holds out good prospects for investers.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1921.
SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
C11692

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO GOPINATH DONWALKER has contracted with our client NESSARINATH SHAMRAO RELE for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and all the trees and the well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Gopi Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 154, 156, and 157, New Nos. 3756, 3770, and 3771, Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey No. 1530 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 4779, 4780, and 4781, Street Nos. 109, and 110 and containing by admeasurement 7242 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say—On or towards the East by the Oarts of Damodar Govindsett Laxmibai, widow of Bapuji, Babamiya Dharmaji and Radhabhai, widow of B. Bapuji, on or towards the West by the Dhaskependal Oart belonging to the Kashtriya community and the Oart of Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Vasudeo Waknis on or towards the North by Mahim Bazar and on or towards the South by the Oart of Eduljl Rustomji Surawalla and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1921.
C11696

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKALCHAND VITHALDAS, a Merchant, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a widower .....Deceased.

HIRALAL VITHALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a brother of the deceased, residing at Dhanji Street Pydhoney, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eestate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 10th day of November, 1921.
MR. HIRALAL VITHALDAS.
Petitioner-in-Person.
C11705

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3359 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 11th day of August 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1,5,7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LIMITED a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Home Street, within the Fort, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

NUSSERWANJI JAMSHEDJI R. SETHNA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Medicine Merchant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company being 51, Victoria Road, Byculla, without the fort of Bombay ..... Defendant

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greetings. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereot the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and Rs. 2,000 as mentioned in the said plaint with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of January, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of August, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Sealed.
The 22nd day of August, 1921.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11762

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WHITE TALL ROUND BOTTLES, CHIMNEYS, MILKING MACHINE, TOYS. ETC, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as pieces of cloths white and coloured empty bottles, trunks, gramophone with records, leather bags, silk shawls, wearing apearls and one lot cast iron, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:

About 447 cases each 10 gross white tall round bottles size 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, oz.

17 cases about 35 doz. "14" wonder chemeneys.

3 cases perfection milking machine complete.

2 cases superior cream separator.

1 case toys.

156 cases cooking fat.

6 cases stone ware water filleter size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.

On account and risk of Messrs. H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.

2 Bales each about 60 pieces of Printed Cotton Satteen cretonnes in all 3124½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1921.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY

AT THE

RACECOURSE BOMBAY

On SATURDAY, morning, December 24th, at 7-30 a.m.

The following Horses in training, etc.

The following horses are being sold by auction by order of the Executors of the late Mahomed Jamal.

1. BLACKSTONE. Black Countrybred Gelding.
2. CRESCENT. Grey Arab Entire.
3. JIMMY, Grey Arab Entire.
4. RUBY, Bay Arab Entire.
5. BUBY, Chestnut Arab Entire, newly landed.
6. RUBY Bay Arab, Harness Horse.
7. GRAND DUKE. Bay Arab Entire. 14 hands.
8. SAUNTERER. Bay English Gelding, by Gribe out of the Ruleress. Will make a useful Steeplechase horse.

For the performances of the first two see the Racing Calendar. The others are promising ponies newly landed and in work.

FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC REVIEW

RAILWAY FINANCE.

When the Report of the Indian Railway Committee was published optimistic people were on tip-toe to see a new millennium being established in the country so far as railways were concerned. Some pessimistic people, however, had misgivings that the long-established tradition of the Government of India could not be uprooted in a day and that the establishment of the millennium was not so near as was contemplated by the optimistic friends. Unfortunately, the fears of the latter have proved to be too true as will be seen from the Report of the Railway Finance Committee recently published. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the September sessions of the Legislative Assembly a Legislative Committee consisting of members of both the Houses was appointed to consider the following two matters which arose directly from the Report of the Railway Committee:—(1) the separation of Railways from the general finance and (2) the requirements of railways in regards to the capital expenditure during the next 10 years. On the first head the Legislative Committee come to the conclusion that the separation of Railway Finance in the sense understood by the Railway Committee is not at present a practical proposition but that may be advisable to re-examine the question when conditions become more normal and financial equilibrium is re-established. Apart from the dogmatic tone of the conclusion it carries with it another inevitable inference that the members of the Indian Railway Committee who made the recommendation regarding the separation of Railway finance from the general finances of the Government of India were not practical men but a pack of idealists and visionaries who recommended the separation of railway but get by cerating around themselves a vacuum of theoretic considerations. One can have nothing to say about the indirect self-compliment which the Legislative Committee are paying to themselves but at the same time it must be confessed that the really practical recommendation was the one which emanated from the Railway Committee. Because by recommending a water-tight division between the railway and the general finances they attacked the evil at the source while the Legislative Committee in ruling that recommendation out of court have kept the fountain source of mischief open which is sure to undo the good effects of their other minor recommendations regarding the rehabilitation and improvement of Indian railways; for example, they recommend that there should be no lapse of money voted for any one year but not spent within that year. Those who have skillfully followed the legerdemain of Mr. Hailey in handling the finances of the country will require little argument to convince themselves that the fertile brain of the Finance Member will invent some other guillotines if the guillotine of "lapse" is taken out from the armoury of deadly weapons which he possesses for the destruction of economic interests of India. On the second term of reference before the Legislative Committee, viz., the capital requirements of railways for a period of 10 years, after full consideration they come to the conclusion that they do not think it advisable to contemplate a financial programme of 10 years; neither from the financial nor from the administrative point of view it is practicable to look so far ahead. They, therefore, suggest that the programme should be prepared on a 5 years' basis, the provision for each quinquennial period being considered about two years before the termination of the period. During the next five years they propose a minimum expenditure of 50 crores a year. Thus it will be seen that from the initial stage of the Report of Railway Committee up to the next stage of the Legislative Committee there is a big fall of well nigh 50 per cent. It is yet to be seen what further falls are in store for the recommendation of the Railway Committee during the subsequent stages. His Excellency, Lord Reading is perplexed and puzzled at the most obvious moves of the people of India. He scarcely knows that in the Report of Railway Finance Committee the public have been offered a greater puzzle than the one which the public have offered him.

RAILWAYS AS CARRIERS.

The commercial public will view with satisfaction the recent judgment delivered by the Bombay Appeal Court in the case of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited against the G. I. P. Railway Company. It was a suit for claim for short delivery in respect of three bales of piece-goods of the value of Rs. 1,582-7-0. The defendant Company disclaimed liabilities on the strength of the terms of the Risk-notes issued by them. Up till now it was the time-honoured, though notorious, practice of the railway administration to take shelter under the wordings of the risk-note and deprive the claimants of their legitimate dues against the railway companies. The clause in the railway risk-note relating to the repudiation of railway's liabilities from loss or damage was printed in the italics with a deep black line running underneath. The railway Companies will now save this extra ink because in the judgment referred to above it has been expressly laid down that whatever the terms of the risk note, whatever the nature of the booking—whether at the owner's risk or otherwise, it is incumbent upon the carrier. Companies *pro bono publico* to offer some reasonable explanation of the loss and duly to assist the aggrieved party. The decision of the Bombay Appeal Court is based upon the decision of the Court of Appeal in England in the case of H. and C. Smith Limited against the Great Western Railway. In this leading case Lord Justice Scrutton laid down that in the absence of explanation of loss the guiding principle of inference "must depend upon the nature of the subject-matter and at the stage of the transit reached in each particular case. For instance, if the Company were carrying an elephant and would say nothing as to why it was not delivered as an elephant can hardly disappear without a company's servants' knowing of it. One would easily find that there was loss by wilful misconduct by their employees not at once informing some superiors that it had disappeared when it could be easily traced and recovered. On the other hand, if a small parcel disappeared from a place to which both the Company's servants and outsiders had free access in a time of great pressure of business it would be impossible to draw any inference as to what had really happened." Now the question of amending the Risk-notes in the light of the judgment delivered by the Bombay High Court must be taken up so as to save the unnecessary cost of litigation arising out of lawful claims of merchants against the railway Companies for short deliveries and loss of goods.

CARRIAGE OF INDIAN MAILS.

The Government of India have issued a circular letter to all the Local Governments that in view of the termination of the present contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of India, China and Australia Mails on January 1924, the British Post Office, the Secretary of State and the Government of India are considering the conditions under which tenders for a fresh contract for the carriage of Indian Mails should be invited. It is proposed that the service should consist normally of a service in a week from a port in the United Kingdom and from some port in the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal to Aden and Bombay and vice versa. Parties tendering are at liberty to select any port in the Mediterranean as the Mediterranean port of departure and arrival; the forms of tenders are being prepared on the basis of the voyage between Marseilles and Bombay for which alternative tenders will be called for the following periods of transit viz., (1) 336, (2) 324 (3) 312, and (4) 300 hours. As according to the pre-war arrangement the mails were due to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning and to depart on Saturday it caused a rush and confusion in Bombay during the interval between the arrival of one mail steamer and the departure of the next. With a view to obviate this inconvenience it has now been suggested that the outgoing mails should leave Bombay on Friday and the in-coming mails should arrive on Saturday. This arrangement is calculated to give satisfaction to the shipping companies, to the Indian Post Office, to the Railways as well as to the travelling public. In the concluding portion of the letter the Government of India say "that they would be glad if after consulting the Chambers of Commerce and such other representative bodies as are likely to be interested in the question the Government of Bombay would be so good as to favour them with an expression of their opinion on the point." It is also stated that they would be glad to consider any other point in connection with the new contract which the Government of Bombay may desire to raise. From the ingenious wording of the concluding portion of the letter the innocent public will perhaps think that carriage of Indian mails is perhaps the only boon which is conferred on the P. and O. Company and for which fresh tenders are to be invited. Let the public be informed that the Government of India have more gifts in store for the P. and O. Company than are dreamt of in their limited philosophy. In giving prominence to the tenders for the carriage of mails the Government of India have indirectly shelved the whole question of Indian Shipping and they have merely placed for the information of the public only the shell keeping from their sight the real kernel in the matter.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" Imports	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Fair Fashion F. G. F. Spot.		11 28
Total		20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	18 51
	March	18 27
	May	17 98
	Jan.	17. 73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	17 51

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-days Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 92
Feb.	—
March	10 83
April	—
May	10 72
June	—
July	10 56
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 14
Nov.	—

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price
December	11 03
January	11 01
February	10 98
March	10 96
April	10 90
May	10 83
June	10 81
July	10 74
August	10 61
September	10 41
Oct.	10 28
November	10 16

Tone:—Very steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 20th Dec, 1921

Months	To-day's price
Dec.	19 95
Jan.	19 95
February	20 10
March	20 25
April	20 40
May	20 55
June	20 60
July	20 70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Continues on low basis.
Yarns:—Not changed. Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1921.

A. G. Bengal, Good		7 25
" " Fully Good		7 75
" " Fine		8 25
No. 1 Oomra, Good		8 40
" " Fully Good		8 90
" " Fine		9 40
M. G. Broach, Good		9 30
" " Fully Good		9 80
" " Fine		10 30
M. G. Sclads, Good,		7 15
" " Fully Good		7 65
" " Fine		8 15

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, 20th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to Continent	23,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 24
" " " Mar.	18 10
" " " May	17 71
" " " July	17 25
Spot Cotton at New York	18 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 45
Futures at New Orleans May	17 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand Bills	99 5 8
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	69 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 21st Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York Jan.	18 20
" Mar.	18 06
" May	17 66
" July	17 20

Liverpool, 21st Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Jan.	18 86
Mid. Uplands Mar.	18 89
G. G. C. Liverpool. May	19 71
" July	19 65

London, 21st Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/6 Quiet
Bar Gold	2 4/11/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 2 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, 19th Dec. 1921.

Bankers 3 %	64 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" 2 months hence	35 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd ultimo.	

London, 20th Dec. 1921.

Bankers 3 p/c	64 3/4 X D.
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" 2 months hence	35 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Ultimo.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 481 and advanced till Rs. 495 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 484. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. and 487½ and touching Rs. 490 closed at Rs. 488½. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 431 and went up till Rs. 436 the rate being the same at 4 p.m. Fine M. M. Oomra March opened at Rs. 417 and advanced till Re 422 which price remained at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 320 and was Rs. 322 while March opened at Rs. 330 and was Rs. 332 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a moderate demand for high class old Comras and Bengals from Exporters. About 6,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p m Bombay, 22nd Dec 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/4
Bank Demand	1-3 25/32
Docs Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	365
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	—
Japan	172 1/2
Singapore	176

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6-0 p. m. 21st Dec. 1921.

Bazaar Terms:

Ready.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	73 0 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-30	75 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	90 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	12 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	88 8 0
Teaseed, Black	83 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	87 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	60 8 0
Jawa	86 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	45 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	13 13 3
Linseed May	9 9 3
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 2 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	10 8 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-30	11 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-12	14 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	— — —
Teaseed, Black	— — —
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	— — —
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	12 4 0
Jawa	— — —
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	27 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-3-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement.
Bars Silver ready 91-3-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 91-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 113 25/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 13/16.
On London buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Tone of Exchange Dull Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 343.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 383.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 353.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 172.
On Japan Banks buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 365.
London Gold ready s. 97-7.
London Silver ready d. 35-3.
London Silver forward d. 35-4.
Tone of Silver Dull India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.20.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.50.
Italian Exchange 92.50.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
Belgium Exchange 54.70.
German Exchange Brsk. 735.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 101/1.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARE.

Market closed quait but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 120, Central 36, Tata Bank 21/12 and Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2825, Alliance 365, Apollo 107/8, By. Cotton 1290 xd. By. Dyeing 1660, Bradbury 1170, Century 1012/8, Cent. India 4815 Colaba Land 2580, Coorla 320 xd. Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1672/8, David 1555, Edw. Sassoon 675, Fazulbhoy 1550, Finlay 1845, Gokak 255, Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 652/8, Jamshed Mrk. 570, Kastoorchand 1345, Kohinoor 3420, Madhowji 340, Maturadas 1100, Meyer Sassoon 410, New Great 1067/8, New City 890, Pabani 1050, Pearle 1170, Phoenix 1155, Premier 250, Planet 340 xd. Shapurji 415, Simplex 932/8, Standard 2700, Swan 1470, Swadeshi 4750, Tata Mill 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 735, B. Burma 475, B. Burma N. I. 123/8 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 12, B. Tramway 190, B. Flour 1625, B. Steam 265 xd, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 317/8, Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1410, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord. 75, Tata Iron Defd. 225, Tata Iron N. Ord. 65, Tata Iron N. Defd. 195, Tata Oil 77/8.

THE MAHARAO OF KUTCH.

WELCOME BY HIS SUBJECTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Dec. 13.

The Port of Kutch Mandve were quite a gala appearance on the 6th instant when His Highness the Maharao landed there after his sojourn in England and Europe as a representative of Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference and the Assembly of the League of Nations. His Highness the Maharao was presented with an address by the public in a beautifully decorated *Mandap*. The gathering was large and representative. Mr. Gosai Ridhagarji read the address.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending December 20:—

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except in part of the Deccan where they require more moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Picking of Cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and for irrigation was adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

EXAMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged (1) Rajaram Gungaram, (2) Mahomed Ali Ahmed Ali and (3) Din Mahomed Abdulla for robbery and assault on a police constable on the 14th instant.

The evidence showed that the complainant Sitaram was going along Lamington Road at night on the 14th instant when the accused accosted him and relieved him of his purse containing Rs. 20. He reported the matter to a police sepoy on duty on the road who arrested the accused dividing the booty. The third accused absconded and was arrested the next day. The two accused severely assulted the police constable with a pen knife and a whip and as a result he was sent to the hospital for treatment.

The first accused having one previous conviction was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for robbery and one year for assault on the policeman. The second accused having four previous convictions was sentenced to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment for robbery and one year for assult on the policeman. The third accused was sent to Dharwar reformatory for one year before and therefore was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

LANDLORD'S ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, acting second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged (1) Hirjibhoy Jiwaji, Manager, (2) Parbhu Dayal, (3) Govind Raghu (4) Rajaram Pharasaram and (5) Cowasji Rustomji Adenwalla on the charge of theft of utensils valued Rs. 26/8 on the 16th instant belonging to the complainant Megu Khusal.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant is a black smith and resides on a monthly rental of Rs. 10 in Adenwala's Chawl and used to pay his rent in advance every month. For the current month he failed to pay the rent whereupon the accused took away the complainant's utensils forcibly, whereupon he lodged the complaint with the police.

The first accused is a Manager of the chawl, 2, 3, and 4th servants and the 5th son of Mrs Adenwala.

Cross examined by Mr. Kapadia the witness said that the fifth accused was present in the window when the utensils were taken away by the other accused. It was seven oclock in the morning. Half an hour before that he told the fifth accused's motjer Mrs. Adenwala that he would pay his rent on the 28th insant whereupon the fifth accused, his mother and other brothers said that he must pay rent promptly otherwise they would remove his goods. He did not give permission to remove his goods nor did he give willingly.

Another witness Hadha Dosa, a grain merchant stated that the complainant came to his shop and complained that his utensils were removed by the accused but he did not see who removed them.

The defence was that the complainant parted with the utensils willingly on account of the rent.

His Worship discharged the accused as complainant's statement was not corroborated. He ordered the utensils to be restored to the complainant.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi named Munchershaw Edulji Bathena, aged thirty-two, employed as an Engineer at Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Oil Mill at Victoria Road and residing with his wife Meherbai at Sussex Road, who died of a revolver wound whilst on a visit to a friend in Sankli Street. The Police had the body removed to the morgue.

It appears that on the 19th instant at about 9 p.m. the deceased went to the house of a Khoja friend who has been laid up for the last two years, and sat in his room for sometime in a pensive mood. He, then, passed the room for some time and told the friend that he was feeling like a madman. He is then alleged to have taken out a revolver which he always carried in his belt and shot himself through the heart. A woman living in the house called for help when neighbours came up. The revolver with one discharged and five live cartridges was found lying near the deceased.

The deceased's widow Mehebai identified the body and said at 7 a.m. on Monday the deceased went to work when he was quite well. The witness heard of his death at 3-30 a.m. on the 19th instant.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who examined the body of the deceased, said he found that there was an entrance wound of a gunshot beside the breast bone on the left side between the fourth and the third ribs. The skin surrounding the puncture was blackened with gun-powder and the edges of the wound were burnt; the clothing was charred. The bullet produced was found beneath the skin to the left of the spine between the 9th and the 10th ribs having penetrated the left ventricle of the heart and the lower lobe of the left lung. The sac of the heart contained blood clot and the left side of the chest was full of blood. The shot was fired with the muzzle of the weapon pressed against the skin. The fingures of the right hand were so strongly clenched that the hand could not be forced open.

Dr. Nunan was of opinion that the wound was self-inflicted. The organs of the deceased showed evidence of chronic alcoholism. Deceased was a strong man.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

DRUNKARD'S SAD END.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Motiram Daya, aged 60, employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel. The deceased left home in a drunken state at 3 p.m. on Monday last and did not return. At 8 a.m. on the 20th instant his body was found floating in a small-tank at Fergusson Road. The deceased used often to get drunk. He suffered for four months from pains in the body and said he was tired of life.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Luximibai aged about 25 residing with her husband at Sussex Road.

On the 19th instant at 9 p.m. deceased's husband returned home when he found that the food was not ready and had a quarrel. He slept outside the room on a bench. At 11 p.m. the child cried and he went in and found the deceased semi-conscious. He took her to the J. J. Hospital where she appeared to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and died in the morning.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium apparently self-administered.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL BY BOMBAY GOVT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

The Government of Bombay.

vs.

Bhimarayoppa bin Kalloper.

(Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. J. T. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Sholapur. He found the accused not guilty of murder and acquitted him.

The facts are briefly these:—

During the last cultivation season one Raghu and his brother Shivram had lived in huts in their field in the village of Sarapdeh. As it was a famine year they took their cattle to Wai in Satara, Raghu left behind his young daughter Anji and her small brother in his hut, while Shivram left his son Daltu (the present accused) and some young children in his hut. The two huts were separate. Some time before the last Shimga Anji complained to Dattatraya Potil that the accused Daltu had gone to her bed at night. Dattatraya rebuked Doltu and sent a letter to Raghu and Shivaram saying that a theft had taken place in their field. Raghu came to the village and hearing the truth removed Anji from her hut and kept her at a house in the village and then returned to Satara. At the time of Shimga holidays Dewai, a married sistor of Anji, returned to the village. On the day of the offence Anji went to the field to collect Babhul pods for the cattle. She was wearing sandals and took an iron bowl in which pods were to be kept. At evening time she did not return and Dewai became anxious. Enquiries were made in the field but Anji was not there. Dewai again sec out but met Doltu, the accused on the way who told her that he would go and look for Anji. He searched in a well but failed to find anything. One Ananta was sent into the well who after a great deal of search found the body of Anji. The body bore many injuries. The hands and feet were tied together with the girl's sadi. The police made investigation but without success. As the accused had disappeared, after this murder, from the village, he was suspected of the crime. He was arrested near Poona, and brought to the village.

The accused admitted in the Sessions Court that he had made a confession before the Magistrate, but that was through fear. He had gone to sell milk to Konda and was returning home. Near the well he saw the patil lifting Anji with his hand and throwing her on the rock. The Police beat him and taught him the story which he was to repeat to the magistrate.

The Sessions Judge observed "There is no direct evidence to connect the accused with the crime and it must be admitted that there is not very much circumstantial evidence. It would be unwise to rely implicitly upon these confessions, especially as they have now been retracted. A distinct suspicion arises that the accused was made to say that the girl was alive up to the time he threw her into the well in order to fasten a charge of murder upon him. Even, therefore, if the confession be in the main true, I do not think an offence of murder is made out. Since there are indications that the confessions are not wholly true and since they have been retracted they should, in accordance with general practice be supported by some good corroborative evidence before being held to justify a conviction for any offence. There is no corroborative evidence beyond a possible motive. In the end, therefore, I do not think that there is sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the accused."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that they did not agree with the Sessions Judge that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused. Their Lordships found the accused guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the accused.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

The following telegrams have been despatched by the Secretary of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha:—

Parsi Rajkeya Subha congratulates Maulana Abdul Musaliar Chowdhurri on his arrest and Assam on her self-control which is so essential for righting the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs.

Parsi Rajkeya Subha congratulates Khadar Chaliha and colleagues on their arrests and Assam on her self-restraint which if maintained will surely rid her of her long and silent suffering.

Parsi Rajkeya Subha congratulates Mr. Abdul Majid Khawaja on his arrest and Aligarh on her solemn resolution to follow the creed of non-violence to which her illustrious sons are piously pledged.

Parsi Rajkeya Subha congratulates Babu Bhagwandass on his arrest and Benares on her determination to observe absolute non-violence as imperative for true Swaraj.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the announcement of the Second Session of the All-India Catholic Conference to be held in Bombay on the 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, I beg to point out that not a single Catholic from Basein (Thana District) has been appointed on the "Representative Reception Committee. This is a significant fact in view of the movement of the abolition of the Padroado from Bassein. I also notice that the names of those who have taken a prominent part in the movement have not been placed on the Committee. Similarly with the exception of Bandra, the rest of Salsette is unrepresented on the Committee. Thana, the important town of the same district, has also been ignored. All these facts, in my humble opinion, vitiate the representativeness of the Committee and the Conference.—Yours etc.

JOHN D'SOUZA.

STUDENTS AND PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads with regret the paragraph that the students of the Baroda College propose to make merry while our motherland is suffering. Surely, Sir, this is not the time for social gatherings. India's leaders are suffering and the students of other colleges are congratulating those arrested, or are joining the prohibited Volunteer Corps and offering themselves for arrest. Everyone who has a spark of love for his motherland will readily join with Mr. Parikh, in condemning the attitude of the students of the Baroda College.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Bombay, Dec. 20. SEARCHLIGHT.

POLICE HOLD BACK EVIDENCE FROM COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S SCATHING CRITICISM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Ramji Sakhya, a Mochi, and Lathoo Devraj, a Bania, with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly..

Mr. Chhotalal P. Desai, pleader, defended the second accused.

The evidence showed that on November 20th last police received information that a liquor shop belonging to Nusserwanji Manekji Patel was being attacked. Deputy Inspector Sampson with a party of 30 constables proceeded to the scene and the two accused were arrested.

The defence of the accused No. 2 was that he was a bill collector and was sent by his master on the day in question to collect bills at 2 p.m. He had a *ugrani* book on his person which was taken possession of by the police along with Rs. 40.

The first accused said he was residing at Dhobi Talab and while in the urinal he was arrested.

His Worship asked Mr. Sampson as to why the second accused's master was not cited as a witness to show whether he was sent by him to collect bills or not.

Mr. Sampson replied that Inspector Newby with a policeman had investigated the case and he was not aware of the fact stated by the accused.

His Worship remarked that it was not right for the police to paint the accused as black as possible by holding back evidence which was in favour of the accused. They must place before the Court all the evidence they possessed whether it was in favour of the accused or against him.

His Worship, therefore, sent for Mr. Newby, the Police Inspector in charge of Princess Street Police Station, and asked him as to why the master of accused. No. 2 was not called as a witness..

Inspector Newby said that the accused had referred to a firm where he said he had been for collection, but when police asked that firm whether he had gone there they denied all knowledge of it.

His Worship—But why did you not call the master to ascertain whether he was really working there and was sent by him? Besides, he had the *ugrani* book with him. I think, the master ought to have been called as a witness. It is laid down by the High Court that it was the duty of the police to lay every circumstance of the case before the Court. The duty of the police is to get justice from the Magistrate.

His Worship then enquired if the master of the second accused was present on the Court premises, to which Inspector Newby gave reply in the affirmative. His Worship, therefore, called him in the witness box and took his statement. He said his name was Cokuldas Lavji and he was a partner of Sunderji, Ladha and Company. He had sent the accused No. 2 to collect bills at about 2-30 p.m. on the 20th last. He heard at 5 p.m. that he was arrested.

The first day his partner went to the police station and next day he himself went there. He asked for the *ugrani* book but the police but it was not given to him.

His Worship—Did you tell the Police Inspector that you had sent the accused for collection of bills?

Witness—Yes, I did.

His Worship—Was your statement recorded?

Witness—No, Sir.

Witness then showed an entry from his cash book that he had paid Rs. 75 to the accused on account of his salary. He also stated that his firm was paying income-tax from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per year.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that on the 20th of November 1921 during the disturbance about 2-30 p.m. the police got information that a liquor shop at New Hanuman Lane was being pillaged and looted by the rioters. Two parties of the police and military proceeded from two different directions to the spot. There was a crowd there. There were some persons in the shop and it is alleged that these two accused ran out from the shop on the approach of the police and took shelter in the urinal, which is at a distance of about 10 paces from the shop. After their arrest both the accused were taken to the Princess Street Police Station. With No. 2 was found the *ugrani* book in which the last entry is dated 19th of November. On his person were also found Rs. 40.

DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

Continuing, his Worship said that the defence of the accused No. 1 is that he is a coolie living at Dhobi Talab, that he had carried a load to the market and was returning but seeing the police he took shelter in the urinal where he was caught. Accused No. 2's defence is that he left his master's shop that day at about 2 p.m. before his arrest. That he went out for ugrani with the ugrani book, that he had received as his salary a sum of Rs. 75 from his master the previous day and that Rs. 40 were found on his person were part of the salary he received. The finding of the book and Rs. 40 is admitted by the prosecution.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

It appears that during investigation the accused No. 2 had told the police that the ugrani book belonged to his master and that he had been sent out by his master a very short time before his arrest. It has been admitted that during the investigation it was ascertained by the police from the accused's master—witness Gokuldas—whom the Court has called under section 540 C.P.C. that as a matter of fact the accused No. 2 did leave his master's pedhi at about 2 p.m. that day, yet the name of this master does not appear on the charge sheet, though Mr. Einan admits that it does appear from the investigation papers that as a matter of fact it was ascertained from the master of accused No. 2 that accused No. 2 had left his pedhi about 2 p.m. that day. I have carefully considered the evidence against both the accused and I have no hesitation in saying that both the accused must be discharged.

"ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT."

I admit that the case of accused No. 2 is ever so much stronger than the case of No. 1. I have very substantial and reasonable doubt about his guilt which must be given to him. As regards No. 2 I have no doubt that he is absolutely innocent.

It would be difficult to believe that a peace-loving Jain, who was sent out by his master about half an hour before his arrest with an ugrani book, would suddenly turn a rioter and enter a liquor shop. I have no other alternative but to believe the defence of the accused No. 2, specially as it was put forward soon after his arrest and it was corroborated by his master Gokuldas on the day following his arrest.

DUTY OF THE POLICE.

Before concluding, my duty requires that I must refer to one circumstance. It has been admitted by the prosecution that it was ascertained during the investigation that accused's master did corroborate a substantial portion of accused No. 2's defence, viz., that only a short while before his arrest he was sent with the ugrani book on the day in question and yet on the charge sheet the name of this master is not put down. It is difficult to conceive that those in charge of this case could not have realized the very great importance of this piece of evidence in favour of accused No. 2. I think I am only repeating what much higher judiciaries than myself have often said that it is the duty of the police to place before the trying court all the circumstances of the case which may lead to its correct and just determination. It is not the duty of the police to put before the Court only the evidence that goes against him, but I conceive it is their duty also to place before the Court such evidence as may go in his favour if during the investigation they became aware of it. There can be no doubt in this case that the accused No. 2's defence was corroborated by his master at the police station and I think it was very wrong on the part of the police officers concerned not to have placed the name of the accused's master on the charge sheet from whom the facts were ascertained.

I think it proper that in order that the Commissioner of Police may see his way to put a stop to this kind of things I order that a copy of this judgment be forwarded to him for such enquiry and action as he in his discretion may think proper.

Both accused discharged. Rs. 40 to be handed over to accused No. 2. Ugrani book to Gokuldas on his giving a true copy of the same and undertaking to produce it when required.

STEP TOWARDS LOWERING PRICES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AGREE TO REDUCE TRANSPORT RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21..
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 22.

An important step towards lowering prices and consequent revival of trade, has been taken by the railway companies, who have decided to reduce the transport rates on January 1st for coal, coke and patent fuel, and thus relieve the steel, iron and kindred industries. The decrease in coal rates will work out at twelve and a half per cent. on the present rate, (which is a hundred per cent above that of pre-war) with the additional flat rate of six pence per ton on the coal reduced to four pence. The reductions will operate for a year. The decrease is less than was expected.

SHANTUNG QUESTION

NO AGREEMENT REACHED YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Washington.—The Sino-Japanese conversations on the Shantung question have failed to reach an agreement as regards the control of the railway and has been adjourned *sine die*. The Japanese declare that it is necessary for them to obtain instructions from Tokyo concerning the entire matter.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 22.

An important change in European politics was effected by the agreement which was concluded between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia at Prague on December 16th marking the entry of Austria into the Little Entente. The terms of the treaty were read before the National Council in Vienna to-day. Both States are mutually pledged to execute the Saint Germain and the Trianon peace treaties, to support each other politically and diplomatically with a view to maintaining the peace of Europe and preventing restoration of the old regime.

CABLE ITEMS.

Peking.—Doctor Wuyen, Foreign Minister, has been appointed Acting Premier.

The will of Mr. J. B. Dunlop, whose death was announced on October 24th, has been proved for 18,084 sterling.

Colonel Howard Bury in audience with the King to-day gave His Majesty an interesting account of the adventures of the Everest expedition.

Mr. W. E. Preston of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has been elected Chairman of the British Overseas Banks' Association for the ensuing year.

GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

REVIEW OF WORK.

Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose of the Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission writes:—It might be remembered that Pandit Kaiparam of the above Mission undertook to treat a few patients at the Acworth Leper Asylum for a period of six months. This period being completed, a meeting of the General Committee of the Mission was called on that day to determine whether the treatment should be further continued or not inasmuch as the patients were not completely cured. The committee decided to stop the treatment as the Pandit thought the conditions being not favourable, it would be absolutely useless to go on with the treatment at the Asylum. This fact I pointedly brought to the notice of the members of the General Committee and especially of those of the sub-committee and in order to guard against a failure it was also proposed to treat six other cases simultaneously under different conditions for which funds were available through the kindness of a few public-spirited gentlemen. The following few lines from my first report will explain the situation:—

"It was a mistake on the part of the Pandit, who has no experience of the monsoon conditions of Bombay, to take up the treatment in the rainy season, for to prevent them from catching a chill or getting fever the external application of medicine and the medical baths had to be suspended for practically the whole of June. Secondly, it is very difficult to keep a strict watch over their diet in a place like the leper asylum where all sorts of objectionable things are available and the patients may have whatever they wish. Though arrangement was made to have their food cooked separately one patient was detected having his evening meals from outside for several days and this may have a very injurious effect. Good and willing servants were not obtained for rubbing oils on the bodies and sores of the patients and preparing medicines strictly according to instructions. The lepers themselves apparently did not appear to be much concerned whether they were cured or not, with the result that they did not submit to the treatment with the zeal and earnest faith which, according to our Shastras, is necessary for a cure. The Secretary believes that this would not have been the case if the patients had been chosen from among those who have an idea of responsibility and who abhor public charity."

These and other drawbacks were pointed out at the meetings of the sub-committee and this again formed a principal subject of discussion when two out of the six patients gave up the treatment on flimsy grounds. At that time Drs. Deshmukh, Nilkanth and Major Fernandes were of opinion that it would be better if we could get a better class of men for purposes of experiment and the treatment could be carried on under our direct control. But though expectations were raised their visit unfortunately did not, in the end, much improve matters. It was decided at a committee meeting to continue the treatment. The continued ill-health of the Secretary and the Pandit is also another matter which has been responsible, to a great extent, for the somewhat unsuccessful nature of the first experiment.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

"The medical verdict signed by Major C. Fernandes, Dr. N. V. Dhavale, Dr. Nilkanth Bhalchandra and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia is as follows:—

"Out of the six cases entrusted to the Panditji two discontinued his treatment after a short time, while the rest have stuck to it. The changes observed in the different lesions have tabulated as shown in the schedule. The general impression that we have formed as regards the efficacy of the treatment is that it has not been so successful as to be called a cure. There is a marked improvement in the ulcerations, and the thickening of the skin over the lesions has been greatly reduced. There has been an appreciable change for the better in many of the anaesthetic patches. The Bacteriological examination, however, shows no improvement whatever."

The presence of the baccili is quite possible as complete cure was not effected. Let us, however, see what is the opinion of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha on the treatment of these cases. I received the following letter from the Sabha, under date the 17th December, 1921, over the signatures of Messrs. Trimbaklal Tribhuvandas Muni and Prabhakar Krishnaji Pange, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Sabha:—

"Dear Sir, In compliance with your request, we have visited the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, and have seen four cases of leprosy treated by Pandit Kriparam and also seen the photoes and symptoms before treatment and verified them now after about 4 months and we are satisfied to find much improvement as regards swellings, anaisethesia, ulcers and tubercles and we and other four members who, with us are of opinion that your Ayurvedic treatment is indeed worthy of trial and encouragement."

Any dispassionate mind will thus call the treatment highly encouraging taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

What is the medical opinion on the method of treatment introduced by Sir Leonard Rogers, after an experiment of several years? The following resolution was adopted at a conference of Leper Asylum Superintendents assembled in Calcutta in February, 1920, being the unanimous finding of the special medical sub-committee:—

"That the method of treatment with the salts of fatty, acids introduced by Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., has been lately tested by fourteen medical officers and assistants in leper asylums throughout India with most favourable results, 72 per cent showing marked improvement in spite of the fact that most of the cases were advanced and the period of treatment had been comparatively short. More research is needed, however, further to improve the treatment."

The duration of the treatment which is a most important factor was over a year in the majority of cases treated under Sir Leonard's method whereas in the case of Pandit Kriparam it was barely three months and a half for out of six the treatment could not be carried on for at least two months and a half on account of the rains and the Pandit's ill-health, a fact which is known to all the Asylum people and which was made one of the principal grounds by two patients for giving up the treatment.

One of the reasons why the Pandit is discontinuing the treatment is that no denfiite condition was placed before him to constitute a cure. Then there is the question of a relapse to fulfil which condition, at the lowest computation, at least two years would be necessary, after complete disappearance of all symptoms of the disease.

What I would earnestly and respectfully submit to the Bombay public is that Pandit Kriparam be afforded an opportunity of carrying out experiments under conditions over which he may have full control. In other words, all the details of the treatment, the accommodation and diet of the patients should be supervised by the Pandit personally and he should have a free hand also as regards the length of time during which the patients should remain under his treatment.

Vice-Admiral Sir Osmond Brock has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck becoming Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Berlin.—Krupp's annual report shews net profits of 98,000,000 marks compared with 79,000,000 for last year. The steel production has reached sixty per cent pre-War total.

FIRE AT COLABA.

STORES DESTROYED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED 15 LACS.

The Old Gun Carriage Factory Office situate opposite the Colaba Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was the scene of the conflagration yesterday at 6-20 a.m. This place was subsequently turned into Barrack Master's Yard and after the out-break of the war it was used as godowns for Surplus Government Stores.

A watchman on duty yesterday at 6-20 a.m. noticed smoke coming out of one of the Godowns and no time was lost in giving intimation to the Fire Brigade as a fire-alarm, connected directly with the Colaba Fire Station was next to the building in which the fire had broken out. Mr. Scully, Station Officer, Colaba, on arrival found that a store-built godown having a ground-floor and one upper-floor was well alit. The upper-floor contained Military Surplus Stores containing mostly of textiles, such as flannels, towels, etc., medicines including such highly imflamable substances as glycerine, and a quantity of army boots valued at about sixteen lakhs of rupees. On account of the highly inflamatory nature of these materials and a very strong wind that was blowing at the time, the flames had spread throughout the godown in a short time and although it was a structure of massive stone walls, the upper-floor had wooden-flooring which also contributed to the rapid progress of the flames.

The fire engines from the Fort, Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank and Gowalia Tank also hurried to the scene and began extinguishing the fire. Water was found sufficient in the main which however, being only a three inch one was found inadequate to cope with the huge conflagration. Mr. Greenop, the Chief Officer, on arrival, took up directions. The building in which the fire had originated appeared to be doomed at the very outset and a ground floor structure which also contained a very large quantity of stores was threatened. The heat of the flames was so great that the doors of a godown situated several yards away and opposite the burning building got ignited and had to be kept cool.

The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully was also on the scene and they with the help of the police under Inspector Guider salved a considerable quantity of stores from this place. The fire brigade worked with all their engines for over an hour when they became successful in bringing the fire under control. The safety of the adjoining godown was assured but the one in which the fire created a scene was completely gutted. All its contents were reduced to ashes and only the bare walls remained.

The Depot Officer's office was also located on the upper floor, which was Controlling office from various depots. This office was also completely gutted, all its papers and important document being destroyed.

The cause of the conflagration cannot yet be ascertained. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,00,000: The property belongs to the Military Department, Government of India and it is not insured.

When the representative of this paper revisited the scene of the conflagration late in the evening, he found the Stores still smouldering on account of highly inflamatory substances like Oxygen and Glycerine remaining inside them. The fire was considerably aggravated on account of the strong easterly wind. The Byculla Fire Engine remained at work throughout the night under the direct supervision of Mr. P. H. Scully, who took great care in preventing flames from being spread to an adjoining building containing all kinds of medical drugs and textile stores. The Colaba Fire Brigade men continued watering the stores throughout the night. The whole building presented a very ghastly and shocking spectacle throughout the day and night. It is believed that the fire will be completely extinguished by to-day morning.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commisioner dated the 15th December in the course of which he says "that as stated on previous occasions it is not possible to repair as many roads as it is desirable to do on account of the available plant and labour being fully occupied. There are three roads, viz., Babula Tank Road, Mazagaon Road and Khetwadi Main Road, which require early attention. I therefore propose to give the work by contract to Mr. Rasulji Bomboy at the rate of Rs. 23 per 100 sq. ft., at which rate he has repaired certain roads to my satisfaction, and request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into with him, and also to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with under Section 72 (c) as this is a favourable rate. The total cost involved will be about Rs. 51,500."

The Commissioner's letter was approved by the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee, next gave consideration to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 12th December.

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 6145 of 10th October, 1921 and to say that owing to the very heavy rains in July and August and also to the fact that very heavy traffic passes over Arthur Road going to and from Bellasis Bridge and Tardeo Road, the road was in a very bad state of repairs before the monsoon set in and a tremendous quantity of mud and silt accumulated thereat. Until roads such as this have been completely overhauled and tarred or otherwise made dustless nothing can be done to prevent accumulations of mud under simjlar conditions. The road is being repaired and put in good condition and its level raised."

The Commissioner's letter was recorded and a copy forwarded to the Corporation for information.

The meeting was then adjourned.

There was a luch party at Belvedere on the 19th instant at which many officials and non-officials were present.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

(This programme is provisional and liable to alteration).

22nd December 1921.

Arrival and public reception of such of the Presidents-elect of the 36th Indian National Congress, Muslim League, and Khilafat Conference as are left free to come over to Ahmadabad.

23rd December 1921.

Meeting of the Working Committee at Satyagroha-Ashrama. This meeting is not open to public.

24th December 1921.

(1) Opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition.
(2) Meeting of the Subjects Committee at the Congress Pendal at 12 noon.

25th December 1921

Meeting of the Subjects Committee at the Congress Pendal.

26th December 1921

(1) Meeting of the Khilafat Conference.
(2) Session of the Social Confenence at the Premabhai Hall.

27th, 28th, 29th December 1921.

Sessions of the 36th Indian National Congress.

30th and 31st December 1921.

Sessions of the Muslim League.

There will be also public lectures by Messrs. Natesan, Paul Richarrd, Nanalal Kavi, S. V. Ketkar, on dates between the 26th and 31st December 1921, at times to be notified hereafter. Admission to these lectures will be free of charge.

The Exhibition Section comprises of a programme of Music in addition to the Museum, Sales, and Competition Sections.

Tickets for admission to the Congress Pendal as members of the Reception Committee as well as visitors and for admission to the Exhibition and Vyakhyan Mandap can be had from the Congress Office situate at the Pendal from the 22nd December 1921.

ARRIVAL OF KILAFAT AND LEAGUE PRESIDENTS.

GREAT OVATION OF THE PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, President elect of the Khilafat Conference and Dr. Ansari arrived here last night while Mr. Hazarat Mohani, President elect of the All-India Moslem League reached this morning by Gujerat Mail which also brought in a large number of delegates including Mr. Chotani, Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdharani, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress and Mr. Abbas Tyabjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League, received at the station Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Hasrat Mohani who were both garlanded. The station compounded was crowded with hundreds of spectators most of whom were in Khaddar dress and white caps. The Volunteers were also in Khaddar uniform and wore badges on which were printed characters in Gujerati meaning "For God and Country" about 80 girls and ladies belonging to Rashtrya Strimandal, Vanita Ashram and the Gujerat Vidhya Peeth all dressed in Khaddar also formed part of the procession. The main entrance to the station was decorated with flags, also of khadder, bearing pictures of nationalist leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. C. R Das, Nehru and the Ali Brothers. The Victoria in which Hakim Ajmal Khan and Messrs. Mohani, Patel and Tyabjee were seated was decorated with floral wreaths and the procession starting shortly after nine passed through the principal thoroughfares, which are all narrow. The Richey Road where the crowd was thickest was tastefully decorated with bunting and arches on which several mottoes had been inscribed the most important of them being "The battle is for the brave not the timid" and "By our victory the whole world will be astonished". Several shops made themselves prominent by profuse display of what are called Swaraj Flags with Charka inscription on.

Dr. Kanunga, local non-cooperator and medical practitioner, accompanied by Principal Gidwani and Prof. Swami Narayan of the National College and Imam Saheb Bawazi, Secretary of 'Khilafat Conference, also went with the procession. The Volunteers lined themselves on both sides of the processional route and maintained order throughout, although at junctions of roads they were hard put to in restraining the surging crowd. The most notable feature of the whole procession was the Khaddar dress worn by a very large number of persons. The procession broke up at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee shortly before noon. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, and Mr. Chotani are staying at the Moslem Nagar near the Congress Pandal. Mahatma Gandhi has removed to Khadi Nagar from his Ashram.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Dec. 22, 1921.

Mr. Muhammadbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year to be computed from the 20th December, 1921 in successsion to Mr. S. J. Gillum.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector of East Khandesh, vice Mr. B. W. Kissan.

Mr. Lokeram L. Relvani to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, during the absence of Mr. Gul Mahomed Abdul Rehman, on leave.

Mr. A. S. Samson, to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, and to do duty as Supervisor of Distilleries, Third Circle, Bombay, vice Mr. A. S. Dalal.

The Reverend C. R. Rintoul has been appointed additional Chaplain of Karachi with effect from November 20th.

Dr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been placed on general duty under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay with effect from the date of return from leave of Dr. W. Numan, Police Surgeon, Bombay, till the 31st December.

Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Sholapur District.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parekh, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Kanara District vice Rao Bahadur Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyangar Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Deccan Irrigation Division to the Southern Division.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 24.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.

Domestic Occurrences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Barretto, gratefully thank their friends and Relatives for the Requiem Mass of the 19th instant for the repose of their late son Thomas Alexander also for kind telegrams, letters and expressions of condolence and regret their inability to thank each individually.

THE "RENOWN."

By the courtesy of Capt. The Hon. H. Meade, the Renown will be open to the public between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on December 28th, 29th and 30th.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 25th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

We understand that Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, retired Assistant Assessor, Bombay Municipality, is a candidate from D. Ward for the ensuing Municipal election.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on the 17th and the oral on the 19th instant. The following students have successfully passed the Examination,

Mr. S. K. Naik, Mr. E. G. Pradhan.

THE STAR CINEMA.

Yesterday at 6-30 p.m. Sir N. C. McLeod, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court performed the opening ceremony of "The Star Cinema" situate at Grant Road Tram Terminus, before a large and representative gathering.

A most instructive and interesting programme was selected for the occasion among which "The Day of Judgment" was the most striking one.

CONGRESS-KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

The special train will be kept in the yard of Grant Road Goods and the western side gates will be kept open for the convenience of the passengers. All the passengers are requested to be in time i.e. 5 p.m. when the train will start. Those who have not yet taken their tickets are requested to receive them at the Grant Road yard where a clerk of the Pro. Congress Committee will be present from 12 noon. Accommodation for ladies will be provided as arranged. Excess fare already recovered from the passengers will be refunded to them at the station before the train starts. Second class compartments are all labelled Reserved and passengers are requested to take their seats accordingly. The special train will halt at Ahmedabad and Sabarmati and the passengers will thence be taken to Ellis Bridge by metre gauge. Arrangements are made by the Railway authorities at Sabarmati to take these passengers by special trains to Ellis Bridge.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 19th instant at about 5-30 p.m. Adam Siddick, a child, aged two years residing with his parents at Anjirwady came out of his house when a bullock cart came from Narelwady and knocked him down. The child was alone. The bullock on the left hand side of the driver kicked the child who fell down and one of the wheels scraped him. There were two big wooden beams in the cart and the driver was seated on them. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital as he received severe injuries on his body where he succumbed to them on Wednesday afternoon.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Adam, when the jury returned a verdict of an accidental death.

BOMBAY RACES.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1921.

THE X'MAS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Carborundum 9-4, Owen Roe 9-2, Vallance 9-0, Dorania 8-8, Cresset 8-6, Caraway 8-5, Antic 8-1, Mist 8-0, La Hague 8-0, Crushed Glass 7-12 Viola 7-10, Cheechako 7-8.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Cally 9-9, La Hogue 9-4, Marcodia 8-13, Atrocity 8-7, Catchup 8-4, Ardvreck 8-4, Murmansk 8-2, Mimi 8-1 Verna 8-0, Cyanite 7-10, Tagamor 7-10.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Distance 3 furlongs (On the Mound Course.

Krishan 10-10, Resident 9-4, Ansiza 8-2, Silver Streak 9-0, Khaboor 9-0, Union Jack 8-12 Kooleb 8-12, Trade Mark 8-10, Summerton 8-3, Mentor 8-2, Ferry Boat 8-2, Karikata 8-0, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-0, Nevertired 7-12, Waterloo 8-12, Wining Post 7-12, Tit Bits 7-8, Chieftain 7-8, Zuheir 7-7, Dowlat 7-7, Bismark 7-7, Yadligar 7-7 Dublin 7-0.

THE LOWTHER STAKES.—1 Mile.

Cahir Lass 9-5, Sweet Adare 9-1, Chummy 9-1, Festivity 9-1, Undies 9-0, Southern Beauty 8-10, Another Night 8-7, Lomo 8-7, Ulster Lad 8-7, Meg Merrilie 8-7, Cherry Girl 8-7, Milk Maid 8-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Ayr Laddie 9-7, Bahadurjung 9-7, Hero 9-7, Tired Tim 9-7, Zainulmuluk 9-7, Cairo 9-5, Reeman 9-5, Mohandis 9-5, Red Flower 9-5, Buttonwood 9-3, Tankard 9-3, Archduke 9-3, Chaman 9-3, Orator 9-3, Hunter 9-3 Cummer 9-3, Latif 9-3, Romulus 9-3 Master Malik 9-3 Abood 9-1, King Palace 9-1, Black Guinea 91, Mage 9-1 Trafalgar 9-1, Noowar 9-1 Lookmani 9-1, Wadi 9-0, Ruddigore 8-13, Towfik 8-13 Small Diamond 8-13, Sarnayet 8-13, Marmora 8-13 Sallamah 8-10, Doctor 8-10, Fahtah 8-10 Uddai 8-10 Togram 8-10 Tokmachi 8-10 Timon 8-10, Helicon 8-10 Gulmarg 8-10, Baby Grand 8-10, Africa 8-10, Apollo 8-1 Isballah 8-1, Anter 8-1, Yellow Silk 8-1, Akbar 8-1.

THE RIPON PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Archer 9-10, Summer's Joy 9-7, Footplate 9-6, The Count 9-4 Lemon 8-10, Heir at Law 8-6, Japanese Fire 8-3, Elphene 8-2 O. C. Honeymoon 8-0, Limehouse Lights 7-12 My Patsey 7-13 Another Night 7-8 Rueful 7-8 Hibernia 7-0, Saunterer 6-12 Substance 6-12.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 23, 1921.

RECONCILING ISLAM.

We published recently a cable from a special correspondent reporting that Great Britain proposed to induce France to scrap the Franco-Kemalist Treaty in favour of a general reconciliation of all the Allies with Turkey and the Islamic world. Authoritative advices from London indicate that the "change of heart" in the British Cabinet is both apparent and real—though of course its genuineness is bred of expedience and has been forced by the victories of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Our special correspondent's cable had reference, doubtless, to the coming conference on the Turkish question which it is proposed to summon in January and to which we trust a representative delegation of India's Muslims will be invited. The mail papers give us the first news that such a conference is projected and it is a very simple deduction that the idea of it arose as a sequel to the recent visit to London of M. Gounaris, the Greek Premier, and M. Balthazar, Greek Foreign Minister. Her comprehensive defeat by Turkey has somewhat chastened Greece, for we find the suggestion made openly in the English Press that Greeece will, at any fresh conference for a sttlement with Turkey, agree to withdraw from Asia Minor in return for certain monetary compensation from Turkey and a loan from Great Britain. As to whether Turkey should, or will, agree to compensate Greece for the expenses incurred by the latter country in her wanton raids of aggression is not our purpose here to debate, though we feel that a Greek claim to financial compensation from Turkey is morally far weaker than a claim Turkey might justly put forward for an indemnity from Greece against the cost to Turkey of the War in Anatolia.

The point for the immediate attention of India's Muslims is that there is to be a further attempt on the part of Great Britain to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with Turkey and that a conference on the Turkish question is proposed in London for January. As we have been told that British representations to France express the desire to achieve a settlement that will conciliate the Islamic world, it behoves Indian Muslims at this juncture to prepare an unequivocal case for the restoration to the Khalifa of real authority over the Jazirat-ul-Arab and for the placing of the Holy Places of Islam under an unfettered Muslim rule. For this is the heart of the Khilafat demand, without the concession of which there can be no reconciliation of the Allies with Islam. We notice that the "Near East" in an article on the subject, while admitting that the Turks must be convinced that they are to have Asia Minor intact, suggests that the question of internal Turkish peace may prove a stumbling-block. "The relations between the Sultan, the Constantinople Government and Mustafa Kemal Pasha (says the "Near East") must be satisfactorily adjusted, particularly if there is any question of the Allied troops being withdrawn from Constantinople." But we fail to perceive how the problem arises at all or, if it does arise, why it should prove difficult of settlement. The Powers, professedly aiming at a settlement with Turkey likely to conciliate all Islam, have morally and diplomatically no vestige of right to interfere in Turkish internal affairs. These can well be left to the Turks to settle. A referendum would set in order the internal situation in Turkey. There was a period when Allied statesmen mouthed "Self-determination" in every sentence they spoke. Why should they hesitate now in allowing self-determination to Turkey? For, whether the relative position of the Kemalist and Ottoman Governments is settled by a referendum or otherwise, any settlement by the Turks themselves of their own problem is self-determination. And it is essential that the Allied garrison be withdrawn from Constantinople and Turkish soil before any settlement can be attempted. No Muslim in the present disillusioned temper of Islam will believe for a moment that a fair settlement of Turkey's internal problems can be arrived at by the Turks while Allied troops are present in their midst. The presence of an Allied garrison in Constantinople during a referendum will be regarded by every Muslim as a threat to coerce opinion. The "Near East' refers to the withdrawal of Allied troops from Constantinople as though the step admitted of doubt or were open to debate. We reply that there can be no possible hope of concilitating Islam until the withdrawal is an accomplished fact. Only after the evacuation of Constantinople by the Powers can Turkey so much as begin to set her house in order. Further, the Khilafat claim makes the evacuation of Constantinople by the Allies a matter on which there can be no compromise—no discussion.

The forthcoming conference will be fruitful of peace with Islam only if the Allied statesmen enter upon it prepared to admit the Khilafat claims. For, to Muslims these are first principles and outside the scope of compromise or concession. The admission of a Khalifa of Islam unfettered in his own capital and with actual authority over the Holy Places of the Faith should be the starting point from which all discussion at the conference sets out, and if Great Britain and the Allies are sincere in their expressed desire for friendship with Islam, they will make it so. Finally, any attempt, however veiled, to play off the Constantinople puppet Cabinet propped up by Allied bayonets against the Kemalist Government in a conference aiming at a settlement with Turkey will not only fail in itself but will wreck the conference. The Islamic world knows that on the Kemalists is fallen the mantle of the Young Turks who, when they attempted to establish reforms in the Ottoman Empire, met with opposition and intrigue at every turn from those European "friends of Turkey" who feared lest through reforms the Khalifa and Islamic civilization should find new life and strength,—strength may hap to oppose the exploitation of Isamic lands by Western capitalist governments and to preserve an Empire which alone allowed Islamic civilization, culture and thought to live in the world. The Kemalists alone have saved Asia Minor for Turkey and beaten Greece to a spirit of chastened reasonableness and thus made the proposed conference possible. It is, therefore, with the Kemalists primarily that Europe's statesmen must deal in any settlement with Turkey and with Islam.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

If yesterday a Freudian psycho-analyst had asked the writer to react in a word-association test to the noun "Conference", the reaction would have been "Hospitality"—and thereby hangs a tale which we will proceed to inflict upon our readers and in the process expound Lord Reading's mental processes and those of the bureaucracy as indicated by the Viceroy's reply to a deputation of Moderates in Calcutta. As the story has to do with a bet which was won and lost, it might appeal even to those patriots whose interest in the "Bombay Chronicle" is confined to the lists of starters for to-morrow's races and thus bring them to a somewhat belated realization of the fact that there is a war on—call it a non-violent struggle if you will. It chanced that at one period of the writer's somewhat hectic career he and a Scotch friend had occasion to pay a round of business calls on a number of wealthy Indian gentlemen. It so happened that the writer in his enthusiasm for Indian culture had boasted to the Scotchman that to pay a business call on an Indian millionaire was to evoke an exhibition of hospitality comparable only to that of the Great Moguls in their more expansive and lavish moods. The dour Scot, however, confessed to scepticism induced by a longer residence in Bombay and a greater experience of Bombay's millionaires than he writer had enjoyed, and offered to ten rupees (a Scotchman only risks a sum like ten rupees in an absolutely safe investment) that we would not be offered so much as a cup of tea. Though, as a Muslim and a Non-cooperator, to whom gambling is forbidden, the writer should have refused to bet, the temptation of extracting ten whole rupees from a Scotchman—ten rupees of India's money which would otherwise be banked in Scotland and which if we secured could be donated to the Angora Fund—was too strong to be resisted and so we weakly accepted the challenge. To the end of making assurance doubly sure, the writer timed the business visit to the hour when a millionaire's fancy might reasonably be expected to turn lightly to thoughts of tea, and we actually discovered our host-to-be in the act of sipping a cup of that *swadeshi* beverage. We stated our business and the great man was affability itself, but the minutes sped by and he did not invite us to imitate him in his sipping act. Our Scotch friend glanced triumphantly at the tea and at us. He felt that our ten rupees was already as good as safely banked in Aberdeen. But we non-violent non-cooperators are made of sterner stuff than to allow a Scotchman to rob the Angora Fund of ten rupees without making an effort to prevent the felony. Action was clearly needed and in desperation we observed pleasantly to our host: "My friend and I would like a cup of tea if you will offer it to us, but you must offer it to us and not allow us to ask you for it!" We got our tea. But the Angora Fund has not yet got that ten rupees for the Scotchman refused to pay it. He declared that *he* had won the bet and demanded ten rupees from us. His case was that we had invited the millionaire to invite us to a cup of tea and that the millionaire's invitation could not, therefore, be regarded as a spontaneous outburst of hospitality. The inexorable logic of the Scotchman's reasoning proving at length too strong for us, we paid up. And it was of this tragic little episode in our purple past that we were reminded immediately we perused Lord Reading's reply to the deputation of Moderates who waited upon him in Calcutta.

The main purport of the Viceroy's words to the deputation may be condensed into the following: "I and the Government yearn for a Conference with the Non-Cooperators if they will only offer us one, but the offer must clearly come from them. Only let them offer us a Conference and we will very gladly accept it. But they must not remind us or the world afterwards that asked them to offer us a Conference as that would damage our prestige. If the Non-Cooperators will not offer us a Conference we will try to do without it as best we can but we wish they would only make us the offer as we hereby proclaim that we yearn to accept one." It is the tale of "The Writer, the Millionaire and the Cup of Tea," with the Viceroy taking the role of the Writer, the Non-Cooperators in the part of the cautious Millionaire and the Conference representing the Cup of Tea, while the Prestige of the Government which inspires the Viceroy to frame an invitation, is the Bet of the true story we have told above. And if our readers agree with us and the Scotchman that in our eagarness to win it we lost the bet, they will have no option but to agree with us that the Viceroy in his anxiety to retain the bureaucracy's prestige has succeeded in losing it. For all his brave words, indecision and doubt are evidenced in every sentence Lord Reading spoke. Why cannot the Viceroy of India take his own advice and rise above consideration of things petty to admit frankly that there is a popular demand in India for immediate *Swaraj* and that realising this his Government were prepared to convoke a Conference both to confirm the existence of the demand and to discuss ways and means of meeting it to the satisfaction of the people? But if the Viceroy's entire speech was hesitating, his concluding words were unwise and in a city like Calcutta might well provoke race feeling against Indians on the part of a large section of the Europeans. Lord Reading should by this time be aware that the boycott of the Prince's visit is not an affront to the Prince, for His Royal Highness has been told that the people of India, the Non-Cooperators, have nothing but the greatest respect for him and the royal family. The Prince's visit is boycotted merely lest His Royal Highness himself and the people of England be deceived as to the state of feeling in India. The boycott is directed against the system of Government alone with which many Indians are associated, and it was, therefore, very impolitic on the part of Lord Reading to utter words that may provoke race feeling among so unbalanced a community as the Europeans of Calcutta by investing the boycott with an anti-British significance.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes has been sent to prison. Not even could the public prosecutor say that Mr. Stokes had fought with any but honorable weapons, but he had to suggest to the Court that Mr. Stokes might be asked to furnish a heavy security, failing which his physical body might be handed over to the State for safe custody for six months. For a man like Mr. Stokes who has been living the life of the spirit all these years, the restraints put on his physical movements will be regarded by him as of little consequence to his real self. The iron-bars of the Lahore jail can no more prevent the free soaring of his spirit than they can the movements of the air around them. As Mr. Stokes wrote in the last article contributed by him to the Press: "If we fight with ignoble weapons of pride, hate and prejudice we are done, if we fight in the spirit of true nobility, God and Eternal Justice fight for us and victory is certain. Then even defeat is victory."

Chapter One.

Once upon a time (and not so very long ago either) there lived a landlord who rented a bungalow in Hyderabad Sind to a British officer and gentleman. The latter was transferred to Quetta. On the 10th of a recent month our hero addressed the following letter to the landlord:—

MESSRS. HOTCHAND ATMARAM.

Sirs,—Your bill for rent and wines received. I am leaving Hyderabad Sind for the above address on the 11th and will forward on the wine bill on the 1st of next month. I shall also pay the rent at the earliest possible time, as just at present, I am short of money. I trust you will be agreeable to this arrangement. Captain Griffiths Williams 135 Battery R.F.A. will be taking over No. 17 bungalow on the 11th when I vacate it.

Will you call and see him as soon as possible?—Sincerely yours.

(Sd). J. T. GORMAN, LT:
R. F. A.

Pray note the reasonableness of it. Our hero proposed to leave the next day and to pay the rent and wine bills later on—he being rather indefinite and hazy in his ideas as to when he would be in a position to pay the rent. But the landlord didn't look at his tenant's business methods in precise the same light as the tenant did. So the landlord wrote as follows to the British officer and gentleman of course:

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 10th instant. In reply I regret to inform you that it was no business of yours to allow any officer to occupy the bungalow, the officer before entering the bungalow should have got my consent. You ought to have given me charge of the bungalow before leaving for Quetta and settled account.

I now call upon you to remit me the amount by the 3rd August the sum of Rs. 138 as per fresh bill No 99 enclosed herewith.

I am dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sd).HOTCHAND ATMARAM.

"Our hero's blood was now thoroughly roused" as the perpetrators of the penny dreadfuls of our youth used to say. We will defer the thrilling sequel to the next Chapter—we mean paragraph.

Chapter Two.

An officer and a gentleman is above rebuke from a landlord even if the former's conduct has been a trifle unbusinesslike. The fighting blood of the gallant Lieutenant presumably boiled within him till you could have boiled water for your tea merely by applying a kettle to any portion of his anatomy. He (still presumably) hurled himself ferociously into a chair at his writing desk and wrote—

HOTCHAND ATMARAM.

Your most impertinent letter dated 12th instant to hand, had I been near enough my toe would have made a good impression on your—(Censored. The Lieutenant is very angry, remember. Ed) I told you I was vacating your "Pig Stye" (for you cannot call it a bungalow) at least a week before I left and as you did not consider it worth while calling, the onus falls on you. I even told you the name of the Officer who was going to take it over, but you appear to have been either too dull or unconcerned in the matter.

I would point out that the rent is Rs. 105 and not Rs. 138 when I entered the bungalow (so-called) on the 11th March I paid a full month's rent and I expect the new tenant will be charged a full month's rent for August, anyhow *I do not intend* to pay you for August.

I therefore enolose cheque for Rs. 105 for which please forward receipt. Had you called as any other Landlord does, monthly, your rent would have been paid. I shall certainly let my friends at Hyderabad know the class of man you are and I am sure your turn over of liquor will not be increased thereby.

There is one thing a *Nigger* (Italics ours! Ed.) must learn that is "Politeness costs nothing" and helps one to bear the conditions of having to live in the midst of your class.

(Sd). J. T. GORMAN, R.F.A.

Chapter Three.

Now would you believe it,—the Landlord actually took some offence at the dignified protest so courteously offered by the officer and gentleman who believed that politeness cost nothing. So the landlord proposed to prove to the lieutenant that the sort of politeness affected by the soldier cost about Rs. 1,000 if proved in a court of law to be defamatory. In brief, the landlord's solicitors took the matter in hand with the result that in the last chapter of this thrilling serial we are able to publish the following outpouring of a chastened soul:—

MESSRS. HOTCHAND ATMARAM.

Regarding my letter of August 31st. This was written I regret to say in a thoughtless moment and at a time when I had considerable mental worry at home. I regret very much the inconvenience and perturbed state of mind it must have caused you, as it has certainly caused me much pain also; had it not been for the worry I had at the moment it would never had been written, and we should both have been spared much pain. I trust you will forgot the incident, which I sincerely regret ever occurred and leave me to remain.—Yours Sincerely.

Sd. J. T. GORMAN R.F.A.

Before we can with any confidence declare that the lieutenant lived happily ever after, we would like to be assured that he did not again address little essays on politeness to landlords.

Mr. Govind Vasanji's Case.

The case against Mr. Govindji Vasanji being *sub-judice*, we refrain from entering into its merits. The facts, however, which have come to public notice regarding the procedure adopted by the police in arresting him, the treatment he was subjected to while in custody and his unnecessary detention in the police lock-up before being placed before a magistrate, call for notice in the public interest. We referred briefly on Wednesday to the remarks of the Magistrate regarding the callousness of those in authority at the Princess Street Polic Station in refusing permission to the mother and other relatives of Mr. Govindji to see him and to give Mr. Govindji himself permission to send for a doctor to attend to his injuries. But these are not the only things, of which an explanation from the police is necessary. The public would like to know why Mr. Govindji, whose residence as well as movements were well-known to the police, was arrested by the police late at night and not at day-time, especially since the investigations must, presumably, have been going on for nearly a month. Are the public to imagine that the investigations reached a satisfactory stage only after nightfall on Sunday or did the police imagine that their victim was about to give the slip the very night? Further, having arrested Mr. Govindji at 10 p.m. on Sunday, why did the police not place him before the Magistrate on Monday within twenty-four hours of the arrest, as required by law, and why did they detain him in their custody the whole of that day and produce him before the Court only on Tuesday—full thirty-eight hours after arrest? The police cannot plead that on Monday they were not ready with the details of the charge against Mr. Govindji, for even on Tuesday they were not so ready and both Mr. Govindji and the public are still in the dark as to the exact nature of the offence committed by him.

Police Methods.

Deputy Inspector Samson professed, before the Court, ignorance of the happenings. But an inspector is in charge of the station and he ought to be able to tell and he ought to be called upon to explain why he did not permit the accused's mother to see him during the thirty-eight hours he was in police custody and why he did not also arrange for a doctor to attend to Mr. Govindji's injuries. As the magistrate said, "even a half-blind man could see that Mr. Govindji had got severe injuries which required to be attended to by a doctor and not to have taken him to a doctor at once was to deny what the law and humanity conceded to him.". Is it not necessary that the Commissioner of Police should call upon the Inspector to explain why the accused was subjected to this inhumanity? It is not the first time that the latter's conduct, as the officer in charge of the Princess Street station, has come in for severe notice at the hands of local courts and as will be seen from a report of a case we publish elsewhere to-day, the Chief Presidency Magistrate—who with admirable clearness defined the duties of the Police—was once again obliged to pass some severe strictures against the conduct of this Inspector. In the interests of the reputation of the City Police themselves it is time that some check was put to the Inspector's idiosyncracies.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews on the 21st to Mr. J. E. Woolacott, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, Sir Lancelot Sanderson.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the annual exhibition of India Society of Oriental Ara, on the 21st December.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Belvedere, on Wednesday.

Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter White, Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, Mr. B. N. Basu, Captain E. V. Sassoon and Mr. Meyer Sassoon lunched at Belvedere on the 21st instant.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading accompanied by Colonel Carey Evans and Captain Leslie and Sister Meikle visited the Sambhunath Pundit Hospital. Her Excellency was met by the General W. H. Robinson, C. B., and introduced to Major Gourley, D. S. O., the Honorary Surgeons and Physicians, and other members of the staff.

"I CHANGE BUT I CANNOT DIE."

REAPPEARANCE OF THE "INDEPENDENT."

MASTER DEVADASS GANDHI IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

The "Independent" not being able to be issued in print appeared this morning in manuscript headed with the motto "I changes but I cannot die" edited by Mahadeo Desai as an unregistered paper. It consists of four sheets handwriting and duplicated with carbon containing a leading article "Ourselves", propaganda news and Reuter's telegrams. It is published from Anand Bhawan, the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru. It anticipates "It is likely that this endeavour like its predecessor may also be suppressed."

Master Devadass Gandhi, the youngest son of the leader, is in Allahabad, addressing the students.

OVER 200 FRESH ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

AND 116 CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Dec. 21.

Very few Congress and Khilafat volunteers were out this morning, and everybody thought that the hartal had been called off, but as the day advanced the expectation proved false. In the afternoon, nearly five hundred volunteers were out, of whom over two hundred were arrested. One hundred and sixtyfour previously arrested volunteers were put on trial, of whom one hundred and sixteen convicted, and fortyeight discharged. The situation remanins unchanged in the muffasil. At Chittagong out of the 334 arrested, 290 were convicted. At Faridpur 200 arrests were made.

Two police sub inspectors of Sibsagar and a head constable of Nilphamari have resigned as protest against the present Government policy.

MR. C. RAJGOPALACHARI.

SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS SIMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

A Vellore message says Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary National Congress and Mr. Subramania Sastri President Provincial Congress Committee were sentenced to three months simple imprisonment each for civil disobedience of order under Section 144.

CONVICTIONS IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

Four volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN ERODE.

Coimbatore, Dec. 20.—Srijut E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Thangaperumal Pillay of Erode were brought to-day by the shuttle train. The public accorded a most hearty reception. Thousands of people marched up to the jail-gate and the party joins Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu in the Ashram. The general impression is that this is the treatment which would be meted out by the bureaucrats to the elected people whether on local boards or outside, if they work for the people, as Mr. Naicker was a former Chairman of the Erode Municipality and a member of the Coimbatore District Board.—"Swarajya."

MR. MAJALI SERVED WITH NOTICE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Mr. Majali, Vice-President of the Belgaum District Committee, Member of the Karnatac Provincial and All-India Committee, was served with notice from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate undec Sec. 108 at Belgaum station while on his way from Sirsi to Ahmedabad. The hearing is fixed for 3rd January.

NAWABSHAH CONGRESS WORKER SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABSHAH, Dec. 22.

Bhai Dharamdas, a Congress worker at Nawabshah (Sind) was to-day sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Nawabshah under Sec. 108.

The cases against Messrs. Kessumal and Hassanand, prominent N. C. O. of Sahit (Sind) under Sec. 108 will also be taken up to-day by the District Magistrate.

Anent the recent Mysore Government measures touching the Congress actives within the State, the District Congress Committee at an extraordinary meeting last evening expressed surprise at Government's step, especially as it had never been the intention or aim of Congress workers in the State to embarass the Government, and affirming that all actives have ever been and will be confined to the constructive side of the Congress programme, particularly charka, temperance and untouchability.

LAHORE TRIALS.

LALAJI'S STATEMENT.

CASE ADJOURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The adjourned hearing in the case against Lala Lajpatrai and three others was resumed to-day inside the Central Jail. The proceedings, however, were open to the public to-day and about 60 persons were present at the trial including relatives and friends of the accused, some members of the High Court Bar and Press representatives. A special shamiana has been erected in the open space where the trial took place and every member of the public was provided with a chair. After some discussion about the filing of written statements by the accused the court put questions to Lala Lajpat Rai to which the latter said he was sorry he could not reply to any question put by the Court. In explaining his attitude Lala Lajpat Rai said: "This means no discourtesy to the court at all. This is in accordance with the practice followed by Non-co-operators throughout India. The statement which I am going to make or put in contains all facts bearing on the case."

Magistrate: Well, I won't let you read that statement unless it is handed to me first to read.

Lala Lajpat Rai at this stage handed over the statement to the Magistrate who after reading it said:—"I must object to its coming in. It contains several irrelevant passages which have no bearing on the case. This is not the place to indulge in a political platform speech.

Lajpat Rai: Well, in that case I am not going to read anything. I have put in the statement. You can do anything you like with it.

The court then put questions to Mr. Santanam to which the latter replied "I am sorry I cannot make any statement as I have already stated that I do not recognise this court."

In reply to questions put by the court Dr. Gopi Chand said:—"In view of the statement made by me in the other case I am sorry I can't say anything more."

Mr. Malik Lal Khan, also declined to make any statement saying he did not recognise the court nor the magistrate. The court then framed charges against all the four accused under section 145 I. P.C. The accused refused to plead saying "We plead nothing." The court then rose for the day and the case adjourned till to-morrow when the Government Advocate will address arguments in both the cases.

The Magistrate to-day appointed Mr. Sleem, Bar-at-Law, as *amicue curiae* to help the court and argue legal points on behalf of the defence. The accused protested against this procedure.

Lala Sham Lal, Editor of the "Kesari," who was arrested and prosecuted a few days back for contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act has been acquitted by the City Magistrate.

RE-ARRESTED AND SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Dec. 21.

Maulana Nazarahmed Kujandi who was recently released from Meerut jail was again arrested on 19th instant under section 185, Penal Code. The case heard yesterday; four police witnesses were produced and he was sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment. Maulana was very cheerful and heartily thanked the magistrate.

POONA CIVIL RESISTERS NUMBER 240.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

A fresh batch of twenty civil resisters picketed the liquor shops to-day. 16 of them were hauled up before the City Magistrate and fined. For the first time proceedings have been instituted against some Civil resisters under section 188 I.P.C. The number of Civil resisters has gone to 240 till this day. All refused to pay fine and Distress warrants have been issued.

DISAPPROVAL OF OBSTRUCTIVE N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

At a crowded public meeting held last evening Mr. Harkare, a non-cooperator leader, moved a resolution disapproving the Obstructive Non-Cooperation resolution passed at Akola expressing full faith in the principle and programme of Non Co-operation and requesting the representatives of Nagpur to the All-India Congress Committee and to the Congress to represent this view. It was unanimously adopted.

A crowded meeting at Thana on the night of 21st instant congratulated the arrested and imprisoned leaders and workers. —A P.

It has been finally decided to hold the All-India National Federation at Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on 28th, 29th and 30th December. Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Education and Industries Minister, gives an "At Home" on 30th to meet the President and the delegates.—(A. P.)

A Bangalore message of December 22. states:—Seven weeks of heated compaign-ing for City Municipal presidential election by rival communal candidates having culminated in repeated deadlocks Government was eventually approached who finding no other alternative under the existing Municipal reform rules, appointed Ananda Rao M. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, as President. He is taking charge of office forthwith.—(A. P.)

NO CONFERENCE POSSIBLE

VICEROY WANTS ASSURANCE FROM N. C. O.'S

DEPUTATION'S REQUEST REJECTED

"AFFRONT TO PRINCE---AN AFFRONT TO BRITISH PEOPLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 21.

A deputation consisting of various leading persons from different provinces presented an address to H. E. the Viceroy at Belvedere to-day reviewing the present political situation and urging His Excellency to call a conference to make practical suggestions and recommendations concerning the remedies which should be adopted.

The deputation which was headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was composed of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Sir A. Chaudhuri, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. Lalji Naranji Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. Bhagat Ram, Moulvi A K. Fuzlul Huq, Mr. Ghanasyamdas Birla, Moulvi Abdul Kasem, Mr. Iswar Saran, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. N. N. Kunjru.

THE DEPUTATION'S ADDRESS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya read the address which was as follows:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

We the members of this deputation, representing various shades of political opinion, feel grateful to Your Excellency for having accorded us permission to wait upon you to invite attention to the gravity of the present situation in the country, and to place before Your Excellency certain suggestions which we believe will prove helpful in improving it. It is unnecessary for us to refer here at any length to the root causes of the present unrest. During the period of the War and at the end of it the attitude of the people of India was one of cordial co-operation with the Government. It is undeniable that that happy state of affairs does not exist at present. The causes which have brought about this change are to well-known to require repetition. While gratefully acknowledging what the Government have done to redress what are known as the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, we think it our duty to invite Your Excellency's attention to the fact that there is a widespread feeling that all that should have been done has not yet been done.

WHAT STATESMANSHIP DEMANDS.

As to the question of Reforms, Your Excellency is aware that while a large section of the people regard the measures which have been introduced as inadequate and unsatisfactory and while another section have co-operated with the Government in working the Reforms, both are agreed in asking that Swaraj or full responsible government should be established as speedily as possible. Great has been the awakening among the masses during the last few years. They have begun to take an active interest in these public questions. Statesmanship demands, if we may venture to say so, that a large hearted effort should be made to understand clearly and as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the people in respect of the problems which are deeply agitating the public mind. The agitation that has been carried on with a view to secure a redress of these grievances has lately assumed an acute phase.

We deeply regret that this has coincided with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and that it has marred the national welcome. In these circumstances, we believe, we are voicing the opinion of large sections of the population when we urge that Your Excellency should be pleased to invite the leading representatives of the people to a conference under your leadership to take counsel together and make practical suggestions and recommendations concerning the remedies which should be adopted. Should our prayer commend itself to Your Excellency, we doubt not that the conference will be truly representative of all shades of opinion and in particular of the masses of the population whose well-being is intimately bound up with a permanent solution of the political, economic, and other difficulties and disadvantages to which they are exposed at present. With mutual forbearance and goodwill, we firmly believe, it is possible, to find such a solution and to replace the present unrest by peace and harmony based on a guarantee of ordered healthy national progress.

MEASURES FOR ALLAYING PUBLIC IRRITATION.

In the meanwhile, it seems imperative that the various notifications and proclamations issued under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and the Seditious Meetings Act, which have stirred up so much feeling and unrest in the country, should be withdrawn and all persons imprisoned as a result of their operation immediately released. Whatever our present difficulties may be, a considerable section of the public are anxious that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be received with the respect due to his exalted position. We have every hope that the measures we recommend will help largely in allaying the public irritation and in restoring confidence and goodwill among all sections of the population.

There is a very wide spread feeling among the thinking sections of the people that the Government should avail themselves of this great opportunity for bringing about a satisfactory solution, in concert with the representatives of the people, of the principal difficulties which have arisen. A solution of the situation, which may be easy of accomplishment to-day, will become much more difficult should the present tension continue and increase and, as we fear, precipitate matters to a crisis. We earnestly hope that Your Excelency will be pleased to give your most careful consideration to the recommendations we have submitted and that you will meet the situation in a generous spirit of broad minded sympathy and conciliation.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the address said:—

Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Besant, and gentlemen,—When I was informed that a deputation of representatives of various shades of political opinion wished to wait upon me for the purpose of placing their views on the situation and suggestions for allaying the present unrest, I gladly assented, and I am pleased to receive you here to-day, for I know that you have come with one object, only that is to do what you conceive to be the best in the interests of your country and to promote its welfare. I am perfectly sure that you are actuated solely by disinterested motives. (I have had the pleasure of meeting nearly all of you before to-day) and I do not, I assure you, undertake the importance and the influence of those who are present here this morning. The immediate purpose of your representations is that I should invite leading representatives of all shades of political opinion to a conference, in your words, to take counsel together and consider practical suggestions and recommendations concerning the remedies which should be adopted, and you recommend, indeed your language is, that it seems imperative that the various notifications and proclamations recently issued by the Government should be withdrawn and all persons imprisoned, as the result of their operations, immediately released. I can scarcely conceive that you have intended to present to me such recommendations without having in your minds as a necessary corollary, the equally imperative necessity for the discontinuance of those activities which have led Government to adopt the measures now forming the subject of discussion. I do not propose to discuss those measures, but I will assume that they form the subject, as I know, of acute controversy. They were adopted by Government with an object of giving protection to law-abiding citizens, particularly here in Calcutta and in other parts of India. I have already said it was not a new policy. It was the application of the policy which lies at the very root of all civilised Government, i.e., the maintenance of law and the preservation of order: But, nevertheless, I will assume, as your language indicates, that there are considerable doubts as to this policy and that differences of opinion exist as to the necessity or the advisability of the measures taken. The opinions of Governments are formed upon a general presentation of facts, they cannot be lightly arrived at and they necessarily are the opinions of persons to whom great positions of trust and responsibility have been confided. I mention this not that you should be asked to accept the dictum of the Government but merely for the purpose of emphasising to you the reasons for this policy.

WANTED SERENE ATMOSPHERE FOR CONFERENCE.

The tenour of your address implies your recognition, in which I cordially agree, of the need of a calm and serene atmosphere for a conference. Indeed in my judgment it is impossible even to consider the convening of a conference if agitation in open and avowed defiance of law is meanwhile to be continued. Unfortunately I look in vain in your address for any indication that these activities will case. I fully understand that none of you is in a position to give an assurance to this effect, for none of you have been authorised to make it. I hope that I shall not be misinterpreted. I am not suggesting any reproach to anyone concerned, all I mean is that whatever hopes may have been entertained have not been realised, and that therefore when we are meeting to-day, necessarily rather hurriedly in view of circumstances, the assurance for which, I confess, I have been looking as a necessary part of this discussion is not forthcoming. I quite appreciate that there may have been difficulties in the brief time allowed and also in the great distances separating us. I do not know from the address presented to me what view is taken by the leaders who are responsible for non-co-operation activities in the sense that I find no assurance from them that these activities will cease, if a conference were to be convened. I am asked without such an assurance to withdraw Government measures, called into operation by Government under the existing law, for the protection of law-abiding citiens and to release all those arrested for defying this law. I cannot believe that this was the intention of the deputation when originally suggested, for it would mean that throughout the country intimidation and unlawful oppression and other unlawful acts should be allowed to continue, whilst Government

(Continued on next page.)

COMPLETE HARTAL AT PATNA.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

IN VIEW OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 22.

The city is observing complete hartal. Even ekkawalas and street coolies strike work. The intending passengers are seen carrying their own luggages in the streets.

A Bihar and Orissa Government communique states that in view of the Round Table Conference to be held next month, the local Government have directed the release of all prisoners arrested or convicted under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the condition that they undertook, pending results of the said conference, to refrain from participating in picketing shops or labour, premoting hartals recruiting volunteers, or fostering civil disobedience. Under instructions of the Governor-in-Council, the Inspector-General of Prisons has ordered the Superintendent of Jails to show every consideration to the members of non-cooperation movement admitted to jails as undertrial, or under section 108 read with section 144 C. P. C. or where in the opinion of the District Magistrate the offence is one of political nature, these should be treated as political prisoners are treated in England. They shoud be given mosquito nets, allowed their own clothes and if they prefer own beddings and while undertrial be allowed to bring food from outside.

INDIAN JOURNAL IN ENGLAND.

SIR SHANKARAN NAIR TO START ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The "Daily Express" understands that Sir Sankaran Nair after effecting settlement of certain outstanding questions connected with the Indore State proposes to start a journal in England which will deal with Indo-British affairs favouring complete Dominion status for India. He leaves for Lahore to-day from where he will proceed to Delhi in January and return to Madras in April. He will sail for England so as to be there in May.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MISSION

TO ASSIST TO ATTAIN RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held last evening Mr. J. F. Simpson moving adoption of the report said that the Chamber favoured the policy of free trade but for developing such industries as can reasonably be expected that India can make a success of, they had no objection to the imposition of temporary protective duties. Referring to the labour problem he said that it had become clear to him from labour disputes in Madras that with the best will and intention in the world even Government and public bodies like the Corporation, let alone private individuals, were powerless to influence a settlement of disputes that were not real labour disputes but had behind them political and often sinister influences.

Referring to non-co-operation he said they could not too strongly impress upon Government the necessity of action being taken to protect traders and trade from the evil effect of such a propaganda. Referring to reforms he said that no section of the community would work the reforms more loyally than the British.

LORD WILLINGDON.

Lord Willingdon who spoke next referring to the financial situation said:—"We are requesting Government of India to give us back the amount of our 3½ crores. If they refuse, it is inevitable that further taxation must be imposed or the burden of our indebtedness increased." Referring to the industrial disputes he said that his Government anxious to promote legislation and was in communication with Government of India for this purpose with a view to provide a machinery for the settlement of disputes and to make it possible for labour to adopt recognised and constitutional methods of organisation which will enable it effectively to use that machinery and also to give legitimate expression of its collective views and representations.

With regard to the present situation he said while the purpose of his life here had been and will be to assist Indian people to attain responsible Government in future he and his government were determined to see that the constitution authority and law and order were fully maintained. "It is our responsibility to see that the law-abiding citizen can live his life without fear of intimidation or interference and as far as we can to see that great sums of money which have been invested in industrial concerns in the past are not jeopardised by any revolutionary agitation or disturbance.

A communique says:—The following promises of further contributions towards the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta have been received by H. E. the Viceroy:—Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga Rs. 1,00,000 lakh, Maharana of Danta Rs. 8,000. (A. P.)

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVT.

CALCUTTA LEADERS' TERMS.

ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

It is understood that a fresh message reached Calcutta from Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the proposal for a Round Table Conference as suggested by Lord Ronaldshay. Pandit Malavyia, who is busy arranging relief to the present strained situation, interviewed Mr. C. R. Das and other non-cooperating leaders in jail as also other leaders in Calcutta. He is carrying negotiations with a view to bring about a compromise as suggested in the address presented yesterday by the deputationists to the Viceroy. There was a conference of leaders at which it is understood terms have been drawn up on the lines suggested by Mahatma Gandhi in his latest message. Pandit Malavya has been authorised to place those terms before the Government.

WHAT LORD READING OUGHT TO DO.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

Writing in "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi says that if Lord Reading was trying legitimately to suppress popular lawlessness, he must study and regulate the development of his campaign which he would not even allow to be called repression. If his subordinates being interested parties had gone out of hand, he must forthwith resign, or at least publicly disown and condemn illigalities and assaults, and not attempt to excuse them on the flimsy plea of "Trying Times". A Round Table Conference was bound to prove abortive till Lord Reading was disabused of the idea that Non-Cooperation was confined to a few misguided zealots. If he wanted co-operation and contentment, he must placate non-cooperators.

PRESENT SITUATION.

NAWAB ASAD ALI'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 21.

The Hon. Nawab Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, the Muslim representative of the Madras Presidency in the Legislative Assembly who is just now in Secunderabad, interviewed by a representative of the "Hyderabad Bulletin" regarding the present situation of Indian affairs said that he was glad to read in the papers that His Excellency the Viceroy had agreed to receive a deputation of the representatives of the Provinces, who wished to put before him and his Government their views on the present situation and to request him to summon a conference of all shades of opinion. While condemning the mode of agitation of the non-co-operators and their present propaganda, he protested against the present repressive policy adopted by Government.

"I deeply deplore' he said, "the excesses that have been committed by some of the non-co-operators. I appeal to them to pause and consider the danger of a course of action which is apt indirectly at least to result in confusion and chaos. It is the duty of every loyal citizen to help the Government in the maintenance of peace and order and at the same time to safeguard the interest of the country. The best possible solution is to call a Round Table Conference of the leaders of all shades of political thought in the "country." "This," he concluded, "will not cause any loss of prestige to Government, on the other hand Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by adopting such a course."

17 MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR'S APPEAL TO AHMEDABAD PARENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec.

17 non cooperating Municipal Councillors of this city have issued an appeal to citizens not to send their children to for one month, After the Congress is over they propose to take action in the matter. Meanwhile the people are requested to postpone the education of their children at a time when the national leaders are in the jail.

NO ONE VOTES.

SIKHS AND PUNJAB COUNCIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

To-day was the voting day for urban seat vacated by Sardar Mahtab Singh. Out of about of Amritsar not one came to of the four polling stations great success for the cause reforms, in punsuance Mahtab Singh had to serve as an eye-opener. It must be remembered torate of Amritsar 50 per cent. of a The "Tribune."

MR. DE VALERA'S FORM OF OATH.

REVEALED BY MR. MILROY.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN DAIL.

DECISION UNLIKELY BEFORE 22ND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 22.

Dail Eireann's debates on the Anglo-Irish Treaty have been extremely heated and unexpectedly prolonged. Decision is unlikely before 22nd, but a motion for closure is necessary to secure the ending of debates this week, and this will provoke further opposition.

The speakers yesterday were equally divided into supporters and opponents of the Treaty. Mr. De Valera's insistence upon secrecy regarding his alternative treaty, which Dail Eireann has already discussed for three days in a private session last week, hampered the debate.

There was a great scene yesterday when Mr. Milroy, supporting the Treaty revealed Mr. De Valera's form of oath namely:—"I swear to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of Ireland and the Treaty of Association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to recognise the King of Great Britain as the head of the Associated States." Mr. Milroy said that the whole issue was the two forms of the oath. Mr. De Valera declared that it was shameful to disclose what was a secret document. Mr. Milroy demanded whether he was going to send the youth of Ireland to the chambles for a shadow. Similar warmth characterised the remainder of the debate.

The news that Government had temporarily cancelled the military arrangements for evacuation, has alarmed the public of Dublin, making them realise even more than the speeches at the sessions of Dail Eireann, how critical the position is.

Mr. Gavan Duffy opened to-day's debate and recommended the adoption of the Treaty "in pursuance of the pledge extorted from him when he signed." The Treaty had grievously wounded the dignity of the Irish Nation by thrusting the King of England on them, but there was no alternative to the Treaty, which gave Ireland the power she had not had for hundreds of years.

His heart was with the opponents of the Treaty, but rejection would mean that fresh hordes of savages would be let loose in their country.

Mr. Duggan, who was the last plenipotentiary to speak, declared that he had not been frightened by Mr. Lloyd George. He signed in the quiet seclusion of the envoys' headquarters. He ridiculed the idea that the delegates had been bluffed. They either went to ask for the recognition of the republic or they did not.

At this juncture, Mr. De Valera interrupted and denied this, asserting that there was an alternative.

Mr. Duggan, continuing, said that if the Irish people could not receive their freedom under the Treaty, it was their own and not the Treaty's fault.

Dail Eireann adjourned for two hours this afternoon after speeches by Mr. De Valera, who claimed that in the Treaty oath, the King of England was recognised as the head of the Irish State but that there was not the vestige of British authority in Mr. De Valera's oath; and Mr. Rutledge, who described the Treaty as dishonourable, because two singnatures, namely those of Messrs. Barton and Duffy, had been obtained by force.

IRISH ARMY DISUNITED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20
Recd. 8 a.m. Dec. 22

At the resumed sitting of the Dail Eireann to-day, Mr. Milroy gave what he alleged was the text of Mr. De Valera's alternative oath of allegiance which refers to Ireland as a separate state in a treaty of association with the British commonwealth. Mr. De Valera angrily retorted that Mr. Milroy was endeavouring to prejudice public opinion. Mr. McCartan startled the House by declaring that the Irish army was disunited because most of the soldiers were saying that what was good enough for Mick Collins was good enough for them. He wound up by excitedly declaring "I have more respect for Messrs. Collins and Griffith than for these quibblers" pointing at Mr. De Valera. The Dail Eireann then adjourned till to-morrow.

TISH TROOPS IN IRELAND

TO BE EMBARKED UNLESS EATY IS RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

s to embark troops at ord Haven have been ort has been recalled for troops from the lso been cancelled ed, owing to un- reann's ratifying t be embarked

INDIANS IN NATAL

GEN. SMUTS' ADVICE.

REPATRIATION---SOUND SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Pietermaritzburg.—Addressing the Natal South African Party Congress yesterday, Gen. Smuts briefly referred to the Indian question, and said that anything they did in the Union had the most far-reaching influence and might shake the foundations of the Empire. The question of Indians in South Africa was of the first importance. Gen. Smuts counselled the Indians to avoid trying for a settlement which might do them no good and might do the Empire harm. The Indian problem in Natal was very serious and should be considered from the view point of all the Dominions, remembering that the decision reached would have repercussions beyond Natal. The best thing that they could do was to induce the Indians to return to their own country. In his opinion, that solution was fundamentally sound.

ALL-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

TO MEET IN JANUARY IN FRENCH RIVIERA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

According to "L'Echo de Paris" the All-European Conference is to meet in January on French Riviera.

NOT TO EXTEND BEYOND FRIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

The Anglo-French Conference will not extend beyond Friday as Mr. Lloyd George goes to Criccieth on the twenty-third for Chrismas.

PREMIER NEGOTIATES WITH M. BRIAND.

SUPREME COUNCIL LIKELY TO MEET EARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Criccieth for Christmas has been abandoned owing to the difficulties over the conversations with M. Briand. The negotiations continued today, when reparations were again the chief topic. It is intimated that any conclusions reached will be in nature of recommendations. No action is possible until Belgium and Italy have assented thereto. Hence it is probable that a meeting of the Supreme Council will be held towards the end of January.

RATHENAU WANTED AT WHITEHALL.

REGARDING GERMAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRA...)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

Herr Rathenau has been asked to attend Whitehall to be able to give the Anglo-French experts authoritative information regarding the economic conditions in Germany.

PROCEEDINGS OF PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

HOW TO SECURE THE REPARATIONS MONEY?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

A little enlightenment is obtainable regarding the course of the proceedings of the important Premers' Conference at Downing Street. The latest information gleaned regards reparations, a subject which is under main consideration,—indicates that M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George are limiting such discussions to formulation of methods for obtaining payments from Germany in respect of 1922 alone. It is understood that the plan is this connexion contemplates taking over the control of the German Customs and other State monopolies with some jurisdiction over the foreign money possessed by the Germans and Germany; and also provision for checking the manner by which the issue of paper money by the Reichsbank, at the request of Government, may be curtailed.

"GERMANY PERFECTLY ABLE TO PAY."

FRENCH EXPERTS' REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

Paris.—The exchange of views between M. Briant and Mr. Lloyd George is proceeding satisfactorily. Most friendly tone prevails According to the Havas Agency's special representative, the French experts have submitted the facts and the figures shewing that Germany is perfectly able to meet the next payments if she so wishes.

M. Briand and Lord Curzon are now to take up the questions of the Franco-Turkish Agreement and mediation in the Graeco-Turkish quarrel. The chief object of conversations, however, is Europe's economic reconstruction.

PROPOSED ROUND-TABLE CONFERECE.

(Continued from previous Page.)

action to maintain order and protect the law-abiding citizen would be largely paralysed. I need scarcely tell you that no responsible Government could even contemplate the acceptance of such a state of public affairs, neither can I really believe that you ever intended it, for it would suggest that Government should abandon one of its primary functions.

HOW THE IDEA OF DEPUTATION CAME ABOUT.

I have no doubt that most of you came under the same impression as myself when I intimated merely to a request from Pandit Malaviya that I would willingly receive this deputation. It is very necessary that I should make plain that all discussion between myself and Pandit Malaviya preliminary to this deputation proceeded upon the basis of a genuine attempt, I believe a disinterested and honourable attempt to solve the problems of unrest by means of discussion and consideration at a conference and that meanwhile there should be a cessation of activities on both sides of unlawful operations on the part of the non-co-operationists and of Government prosecutions and imprisonments. I wish it had been possible to consider the convening of a conference in the same atmosphere as characterised the discussions between Pandit Malaviya and myself. I would wish nothing better and nothing more conducive to beneficial results and more in accordance with patriotism. Let me add, speaking not only for myself, but also for all the members of my Executive Council whom I have naturally consulted upon the situation that has arisen, nothing is further from our wishes than the arrests and imprisonments of citizens, more particularly, citizens of reputation or sons of men of high honour and reputation in the country, whose emotions have led them into conflict with the law. I do not hesitate to say that I hate this making of numerous arrests and prosecutions, but nevertheless so long as there is open defiance of law, Governments have no other course.

INDIAN OPPOSED TO PROPER MAINTENANCE OF LAW.

There may be discussions about measures, I can quiute conceive that, men in high positions understanding public affairs may wish to make representations to a Government upon a particular measure or that in the legislatures, steps may be taken for the purpose of calling attention to it, I understand that the wisdom and judgment of Governments or of a particular Government may be brought under consideration. All that is possible. What I cannot understand and cannot conceive is that the Indian I am not speaking of parties, I am not speaking of creeds or of races but that the Indian is opposed to the proper maintenance of law and to the preservation or order. I won't recapitulate the conditions that led through out the various provinces of India to the action taken by Governments. Indeed here, in Calcutta the facts are too well known to require repetition, particularly after the pronouncement of His Excellency the Governor in his address to the Legislative Council on Monday last. May I observe now that I am not suggesting that there can be no excesses by those entrusted with authority, some may have occured, it is very rarely that in such a condition of affairs as existed here some excess may not happen. All that can be said has already been said by His Excellency the Governor, it is that every precaution will be taken to present recurrence and that every attempt will be made to ensure proper enquiry and that proper steps are taken in the result. I wish with all my heart that it had been possible to deal with these problems in a large and generous spirit worthy of such an occasion in the history of India Had there been indications to this effect before me to-day in the representations which you had made in your address on he part of leaders of non-cooperation, had the offer been made to discontinue open breaches of law for the purpose of providing a calmer atmosphere for discussion, of remedies suggested, my Government would never have been backward in response, would have been prepared to consider the new situation in the same large and generous spirit, and I would have conferred with the local Governments for this purpose. I should have wished and I know that I speak not only my own thoughts but those of Pandit Malaviya in this respect, that if such conditions had supervened no advantage or triumph should be claimed on either side and no reproach should be made by the one to the other of having been forced to yield or of not having the courage to proceed with its campaign. I should have wished to see a new spirit introduced. In this respect. I believe that if you were to give expression to your views you would all agree with me that a new spirit should be created for the purpose of considering a conference in different circumstances and with higher hopes.

NO CONFERENCE POSSIBLE.

I deeply regret that these are not the present conditions, and the discussion which I thought was to have proceeded on the high level of a patriotic desire by temporary mutual concession and forbearance to the finding of a solution of India's present problems takes the form in its present aspect of a request to the Government to abandon its action with any guarantee that the action which has led or as we believe forced the Government to take such action would also cease. Therefore, it is that to a request conveyed to me, even by so influential and authoritative a deputation as yourselves, to call a conferernce, coupled as it is with the two conditions of revocation of the law and release of all the prisoners, the answer I must make is that I cannot comply with the request. Those are the conditions presented to me here again I speak not only my own views but those of those associated with me in the Government of India, who unanimously have arrived at the same conclusion, in conference with me, but I should be sorry indeed if any observations I have made could be construed into a refusal for all time to consider the convening of a conferernce. Certainly, I have not intended by the language I have used to convey that meaning to you—I have too great a regard for the value of discussion and for the consideration of suggestions and recommendations that may be made. I am not one of those who think that all wisdom is to be found in those who happen to be in positions of authority. I have had too great an experience of life not to appreciate that advantage may be derived from discussion and consultation with others who see from different angles and who may have views to put forward which had not occurred to us, but I can only act at the moment in view of the present existing circumstances and as they stand for the reasons that I have given you and must express my great regret that the essential conditions for peace are not forthcoming.

"WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE."

Before I part from you I cannot refrain from making some brief observation on the statements in your address. I do not propose to go through them, but you refer to the action that the Government has taken in relation to the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and acknowledge your expressions with regard to them. You state that the Government has not yet done all that it is thought should have been done, that, or course, is a legitimate view and one with which I do not quarrel, but may I ask you momentarily to pause and think with regard to these matters. Are these really the causes of the present conditions of affairs? Ever since I have been here and frequently as a result of consultation with those of great influence who do not represent Government, I have taken steps to meet the views presented to me in respect of the Punjab wrongs. That we have not been able to go to the full length I readily admit. I am perfectly aware of the desire on the part of many that more should be done, not only from my readings but from interviews. When recommendations have been very forcibly presented to me I have not accepted them because I have thought that I could not conscientiously give effect to them. With regard to the Khilafat what action is suggested the Government of India should take? We have done everything possible; I am not speaking only of my Government, I refer also to that of my predecessor Lord Chelmsford. You are all well aware that he also made the strongest representations to His Majesty's Government at Home. There are some present, particularly I see one who was at the deputation that went Home to the Prime Minister. What is the fault alleged against the Government of India in this respect? Where do we fail? I won't pursue the subject but I make these observations for your consideration.

REFORMS AND SWARAJ.

One further word upon the Reforms. Let us see how we stand, because as I understand it the view presented is that in the main it is the desire for Swaraj, complete Swaraj, i.e., full self-Government should be given as speedily as possible. The history is so well-known to you that I only recall to you the one fact that the Legislatures have only begun to function this very year and the demand is for a more extended or for complete Swaraj. Let us examine the facts. Not only have the Reforms been granted, but they are actually in operation, it cannot yet be said that they have been completely tested and although I can sympathise with the views of those who desire that in the future, as soon as it can be properly and safely done, there should be extention. Surely there is not sufficient reason in this respect for an acute crisis, as is suggested in your address. But I wont analyse further, I would ask you who represent various shades of opinion to consider the present situation?

PREPARED FOR "MORE DISTURBED CONDITION."

I have already told you of my Government's dislike of arrests and imprisonment. I know that you yourselves have strong feelings upon the subject. You tell me in the address that we are proceeding to an acute crisis. It may be that. We may have a more disturbed condition of affairs than at present. If the law is defied, whatever the reasons, all the incidents that unfortunately accompany challenge of law, and of which we have seen instances only during the recent year, may quickly follow. I appeal to you to observe the conditions to-day and in the future and urge that we should all seek a high level above party or political advantage, otherwise we shall all be failing in our duty to India. I remind you that whatever reforms may be desired in the present constitutional system they can only come through the British Parliament. The only constitutional method, the only peaceful solution, is by the British Parliament amending the Government of India Act. Therefore, it is so important that a proper impression should be made upon the British Parliament and the British people who are represented by that Parliament, for the vast majority of the population in India are loyal to the Crown, whatever the views may be about other political controversies.

"AN AFFRONT TO THE PRINCE"—A WARNING.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive in Calcutta within the next three days. He has nothing to do with the political controversies that are agitating us at the moment, yet every attempt is being made to prevent the success of his visit. I shall not discuss or characterise those attempts, but I must utter the warning that every man who lends himself to an affront to the Prince of Wales is doing incalculable injury to India and her fortunes in the future. We bold His Royal Highness in deep affection and admiration.

GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDIAN PEOPLES.

Apart altogether from the personal aspect an affront to the Heir Apparent when he comes to India to make acquaintance with India is an affront to the British people, for the Crown is beloved by the people, and when I remind you that it is from those British people that any amendment must come to alter the constitutional system of India, I trust I shall have shown how necessary it is to cultivate good relations between the British Parliament and our legislatures, here between the British and the Indian peoples. Let me leave you with this last appeal that we may together, each in his own way, continue, notsithstanding apparent discouragement, to try to maintain the high level for the good of India. If we do, there will not only not be any insuperable obstacle but I believe it would be possible to arrive at conditions of peace and tranquility. Notwithstanding that we have not been able to arrive to-day at the result you wished, I trust that we shall have established relations, or continued them because they already exist in many cases, whereby we may still work together with belief in each other, notwithstanding that we may differ in opinion, for the welfare of India and India's people.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S OFFER TO NON-CO-OPERATORS.

"DAILY EXPRESS" ON GOVT. OF INDIA'S NEW POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

Commenting on Lord Ronaldshay's offer to the non-co-operators, the "Daily Express" says that it cannot understand the most recent orientation of the Government of India's new policy of firmness. The paper considers:—"There are no good arguments for persisting in repression until exasperation has had its ill-effects, only to revert to tolerance when such reversion may be mistaken for weakness. Pending fuller information, anxiety is inevitable. Boycott of Prince and its partial success have been the disturbing features in the situation full of difficulty. To buy it off at the cost of prestige would be to make bad worse."

RECOLLECTIONS OF JAPAN.

KING'S REPLY TO JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The King received at the Buckingham Palace a Japanese commrcial mission who are studying commerce and industry in Britain. The mission presented an address in which they referred to joyous expectation with which all classes in Japan were anticipating the visit of the Prince of Wales, and expressed a heartfelt wish for every success of the Prince of Wales' mission. They trusted that the Prince, when he was welcomed Home again, would bring many happy memories of his visit to Japan.

The King in reply said that he had visit to their beautiful country over forty preserved happiest recollections of his years ago. His Majesty was delighted to think of the approaching visit to Japan of his dear son, Prince of Wales, to whom mission had referred in such gratifying terms.

The King said:—"It is great satisfaction to me, as also to him, that he will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your great country, endeared to us by so many ties of friendship and alliance, and of returning compliment paid me by visit of His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of Japan, last May."

REPORTS OF REVOLUTION IN LISBON.

PROVED TO BE BASELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

The reports concerning the revolution in Lisbon are apparently baseless, as a direct cable from Reuter, Lisbon, dated December 20th, states that a decree has been signed by all the ministers which dissolves the Parliament and fixes a general election for January 8th.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway, Chairman, stated that the gross profits for the past financial year were 4,988,000 sterling. They would have been much higher but for very ample provision for depreciation. There would be some decline in profits for the current year, but there was every reason to anticipate further large increase during the following year, when recent large additional capital outlay would begin to bear fruit.

CAPTURE OF REBEL LEADER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Dec. 21.

Seethikova Thangal, another rebel leader who was playing hide and seek for some time, was also caught yesterday noon at Kumarampothur. The Deputy Superintendent Amu Sahib accompanied by a Police Inspector and a chaffeur proceeded to Kumarampothur from Mannargh at when Seethikeya and 12 of his men were descending hills and advancing towards them. On a signal the party threw up their hands and surrendered 10 guns, 200 rounds of ammunition, and 10 swords. Two notorious leaders with 25 others were captured by Gurkhas in Pottasseri hills near Mannarghat.

QUADRUPLE TREATY

NAVAL RATIO QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN M. BRIAND AND MR. HUGHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 22.

Washington.—After a long conference between Senators Lodge and Underwood, President Harding issued a statement declaring that he did not object to the Conference interpretation that the Quadruple Treaty should include the principal islands of Japan in its application.

The correspondence between Mr. Hughes and M. Briand with reference to French attitude concerning the naval ratio question is officially published. The Secretary of State on December 16th recapitulated the Agreement reached by the Big Three and pointed out that if France made the same sacrifices as the other powers, her capital tonnage would be 102,000; but the Big Three were willing that she should have 175,000 tons in order to prevent her scrapping the Dreadnoughts. The communication shewed that greater relative strength sought by France would actually become much less if the Big Three had entered into an agreement, and continued shipbuilding.

M. Briand, replying to Mr. Hughes on December 18th from London, deferred to the latter's views as regards capitalships, but said that he could not accept reductions in defensive ships corresponding to those for capitalships, as the former were necessary for protection of the colonies.

MR. HUGHES' VIEW OF FRANCE'S DUTY.

ECONOMIC RECUPERATION RATHER THAN MAKING BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 22.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes' letter to M. Briand was couched in the frankest and gravest language. Mr. Hughes said that the proposed agreement was tremendously in favour of France and really doubled the French navy's relative strength. He felt therefore that the proposal that France should build ten new capital ships suggested a programme of such a magnitude as to raise the greatest difficulties. In Mr. Hughes' words:—"In fact I regret to say that it would not be possible on this basis to carry through the agreement. It is not against the interests of France that we express the hope that her industry and resources should be devoted to her economic recuperation and to the enhancement of her prosperity rather than that they should be expended on building fighting ships. At this time when we are anxious to aid France to the full recovery of her economic life, it would be disappointing to be advised that she is contemplating putting hundred millions into battleships."

Mr. Hughe's finally hopes that the matter representing perhaps the most critical position yet reached by the Conference, may be satisfactorily adjusted.

WHY FRANCE WANTS SPEEDY CRUISERS & SUBMARINES.

M. BRIAND INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

Interviewed by "Le Matin's" representative, M. Briand, commenting on the naval situation after the Washington Conference, stated that whereas France had willingly agreed to the reduced quota of capital ships, she must insist upon retaining small, speedy cruisers and submarines to protect by her own means her immense coastline, and to keep in touch with every corner of her colonial empire.

DEFENSIVE AND ATTACKING CRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m. Dec. 22

Washington.—M. Briand's reply to Mr. Hughes' accepting the battleship ratio emphasises that the capital ships are attacking craft whereas the light cruisers destroyers and submarines are for defence.

BRITISH CASE FOR ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

TO BE PUT BEFORE PLENARY SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

Washington.—The British delegations has formally asked on Wednesday or Thursday, to will be held to present the case for the enable Britain abolition of submarines.

PACIFIC PACT.

HOW IT AFFECTS JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m. Dec. 22

Washington.—President Harding announces that the Japanese Empire is not included in the first article of the Pacific Pact which refers to insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. This has surprised the conference circles as the spokesman of the American delegation said the opposite.

The French delegation has accepted 175,000 as battleship tonnage subject to reservations on all other points.

LONDON LETTER

THE PRINCE AND INDIAN DEMAND

APPEASING THE MUSLIMS

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The past week has been one of intense interest and excitement as far as the Indian news is concerned. For the first time since the days of the unhappy Amritsar celebrations telegrams from India have been filling the leading columns of the newspapers, and, even the Washington Conference and the Irish negotiations have been relegated to a subordinate position. The result on the whole, distressing as some of the news has been, has been good from one point of view. It has awakened the public to the gravity of the situation in India. People are asking now, more than ever, if it was wise to send the Prince of Wales to India at such a time, antogonistic to Indian claims, are, at least, as much impressed by the news of the completeness of the *hartal* in Calcutta and the outbreaks in Bombay, as by the reports of the enthusiastic welcome said to have been accorded the Prince in Bombay and Poona.

The Wish is Father to the Thought.

The first news that came to hand on Thursday last was an account of the Prince's landing and reception at the Apollo Bunder. Only a hint at the disturbances was contained in the late editions of the evening papers. The following day the papers contained enthusiastic accounts of the Prince's reception along the route to Government House from "hundreds of thousands" of cheering people, some of them according to the "Morning Post", wearing the Gandhi cap "unabashed." "The Times", the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express", the "Daily Telegraph" were all ecstatic over the enthusiasm of the vast multitudes and equally contemptuous of the failure of the "counter-demonstration" of the bonfire of foreign cloth, which, however, the correspondents admittedly did not see. This has been followed by further excited descriptions of a delirious reception accorded the Prince on the Poona race-course. These demonstrations of loyalty, combined with Mr. Gandhi's failure to prevent the outbreak of disorder, we are told have struck a deadly blow at the prestige of the Non-Co-operation movement. Indeed, one would suppose that Non-Co-operation is already finally extinguished. Of course, the most is made of Mahatmaji's confession that he made a mistake in supposing that the people were ready for civil disobedience and his act of penance for the acts of violence committed and it is assumed, in those quarters where the wish is father to the thought, that Mahatma Gandhi has himself finally thrown up the sponge and retired from his contest with the Government.

Profound Impression.

On the other hand, the facts that the Prince's arrival was marked by bloodshed, that the disorders were on a much more extensive scale than was at first suggested and the striking success of the *hartal* in Calcutta have made a very profound impression, and people are beginning to realise that something more than Montagu reforms, Lord Reading's "justice" and a royal visit are required if the Indian problem is to be solved. They see that constitutional reforms on the Montagu-Chelmsford plan have made no impression on popular discontentment and resentment. They realise that Lord Reading has been a failure and that the situation is worse now than when he set forth to rehabilitate British justice and prestige and they are not blind to the fact that however successful the tour of the Prince may be from the Government point of view, it will leave political unrest very much as it found it. It would be as well if the Moderate friends could realise that outside Government circles, these effusive demonstrations on the occasion of a royal peregrination make very little impression on the bulk of public opinion in this country, which regards royalty as being absolutely outside all political consideration. Such enthusiasm, as may be created by the Prince during his tour, will be used for all it is worth by the opponents of real reform in India in this country. If the whole of India turned out to welcome the Prince with rousing cheers, the fact would only be used in this country to represent to the British electors that the Indian people were entirely satisfied with and grateful for everything that is being done for them. It would not make the advent of *Swaraj* a day nearer and would, if anything, set back the clock.

Whatever India wins in the near future will have been won by the Khilafat agitation and the Non-Co-operation movement. By faithful adherence to the lead of Mahatma Gandhi and the doctrines he teaches the British Government will ultimately be brought to make terms with the Indian people on a basis of real justice.

The Premier, Lord Curzon & Turkey.

There are already signs of a realisation that, at least, Mahomedan sentiment must be appeased. Since the Greek failure in Anatolia, the British Press has largely changed its tune in regard to the question of peace with Turkey. The "Times" especially has taken a very strong lead in the matter, and for the past month has been urging on the Government the need for a settlement with Angora. Yesterday a Cabinet meeting on the subject was held and possibly the next few days may reveal to what extent the effort of those who are trying to bring about a just peace with the Turks have prevailed. There is, no doubt, as to the prevailing opinion in the country. The ejection of the Greeks from Asia Minor and the restoration to Turkey of her rightful possessions would be welcomed. The pro-Greek influences, however, are very strong. M. Gounaris and his friends have not been paying visits to Downing Street for nothing, and though the attempt to create a breach with the French Government on the score of their having come to a separate agreement with the Angora Government has failed, they are fighting hard to retain the support of the British Cabinet for the Greek retention of the territories they now occupy. The Prime Minister is one obstacle to a settlement and Lord Curzon another. The former is very much under the influence of Greek interests and the Foreign Minister, who has had to admit to many blunders in Persia and elsewhere, and has just made a hash of the Egyptian negotiations, is, of course, most reluctant to see a complete reversal of his policy in yet another sphere. From all accounts, however, the majority of the Cabinet are against both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon in this matter and it is doubtful whether the Foreign Minister has any other supporter of his persistence in a policy of supporting the Greeks, except Mr. Winston Churchill.

The Washington Conference.

The Washington Conference which opened with such a grand flourish of trumpets seems very unlikely now to get very far towards an effective agreement for disarmament. All the Powers concerned are beginning to disclose that they want to make reservations, which would, if they are all agreed to, simply mean a deflection of the competition for superiority to other spheres. Great Britain wants to restrict the building of super submarines because they are the greatest menace to her naval supremacy. France wants to be free to build as many submarines as she likes. Japan is by no means willing to be squeezed out of existence by the arrangement kindly proposed by the United States and joyfully agreed to by Great Britain, and has put forward counter-proposals which threaten to upset the whole plan. And, as for land disarmament, France has no intention of giving up her present military hegemony of Europe and M. Briand has flatly declined to reduce French military strength by a single soldier. France, he declared, can trust neither Germany nor Russia, and, regarding them as potential enemies, must be prepared to meet them —Germany who has been reduced to a position of the most hopeless impotency and Russia, who has been bled white in its resistance to the repeated attacks, of one kind and another, inspired or instigated by the French Government. Altogether it looks much as though nothing material will come out of the Washington Conference, but an agreement for the easier exploitation of China by a mutual demarkation of spheres of interest. And, in the opinion of many people, that is all the Conference was ever meant for.

Ireland.

The Irish negotiations, with Sinn Fein on the one side and Ulster on the other, have once more reached a deadlock of which it is difficult to see the outcome. Mr. Lloyd George's offer to Ulster of Dominion Home Rule under a joint supreme Parliament for the whole of Ireland has been summarily rejected by Sir James Craig and his colleagues. Ulster, we are told, will never submit to the overlordship of a Parliament in which Southern Ireland will necessarily have the majority, and if Ulster is "betrayed" and "coerced" Ulster will fight to the last drop of blood. All the old heroics, which have done duty so many times, are being hurled at the British public, but they are falling on this occasion on very unsympathetic ears. The Unionist party has frankly deserted Ulster and expressed its refusal, by an emphatic majority, at the party conference in Liverpool to see the chances of a settlement with Sinn Fein destroyed for the sake of the *intransigeance* of Ulster and its Die-Hard friends on this side of the Channel. So Ulster will be faced with the alternative of accepting the arrangement proposed by Mr. Lloyd George or a General Election, which whatever other result it may produce, will certainly not return a Die-Hard majority to power, if it returns any Die-Hards at all. The vote at the Unionist Party Conference settled once and for all the possibility of Ulster any longer being allowed to stand in the way of Irish peace. It is understood that Sinn Fein have given way so far as to sacrifice their claim to stand outside allegiance to the British Crown, on the one condition that Ulster comes in to an All-Ireland Parliament, retaining for herself every vestige of autonomy that she now possesses, as regards the eight counties, which now form the Northern Ireland province under the Home Rule Act of 1920. If Ulster refuses that offer and thus prevents a settlement between the British Government and Sinn Fein, expecting the British people to face a continuance of the war in Southern Ireland, every scrap of sympathy for Ulster will disappear. Nobody in England or Scotland, who counts, really dares to think of a renewal of the conflict in Southern Ireland, and it is quite certain that no Government will get a mandate from the country for it. But if Ulster persists, the alternative will, presumably, be war in Northern Ireland, and that is the apparently insoluble problem which Mr. Lloyd George has to face.

THE PRINCE AT NEPAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIKNATHOREE, Dec. 21.

After a week's stay in Nepal and enjoying thorough good sports, the Prince of Wales and the party left Bhiknathoree this evening for Patna. The Shikar area roughly convered thirty-five miles connected by motor roads, telephones, and signalling. About five hundred elephants were employed and the arrangements have been carried out with much skill and care. The Maharajah accompanied by his sons and his staff were at the railway station. The Royal party arrives at Patna tomorrow morning.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Mr. G.S. Khaparde writes from Amraoti under date December 15:—

One of the earliest things which the undersigned attempted on taking his seat in the now Council of State was to move the adjournment of the house—

„to draw the attention of the Government to the closing of the shops in Delhi on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Legislature and to the necessity of steps being taken to appease popular dissatisfaction of which such mainfestations are symptoms."

This was intended to lead to a Round Table Conference to investigate the cause of the then prevailing unrest and propose remedies. Unfortunately it did not meet with adequate support and the proposal failed. The state of things then existing continued, nay, got aggravated, with results which it is believed, are deplored by all sensible people.

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for 13th instant there is a wire headed "Wanted A Round Table Conference" and there are references to this kind of Conference in the leaders of the issues of 10th and 13th instant of the same paper, which lead to the suggestion of reviving the attempt originally made and if it meets with any thing like adequate response, steps may be taken to bring it about perhaps with very happy results. Persons both in and outside the various new Councils who sympathize with the idea are requested to kindly communicate with the undersigned that he may in general consultation with them and in furtherance of their wishes set about the matter.

As time presses and the needful, if it has to be done, must be taken in hand as early as practicable, this proposal is forwarded to the papers and as many members of the Councils as possible and they will greatly oblige if they waive all formalities, discuss the topic, and pronounce their opinion on it, giving it as wide publicity as they can.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Whatever its ultimate outcome may be, the coming of the round table conference seems to be pretty certain. Truce has been called by Lord Ronaldshay. If truce is agreed upon, fairness requires a true, genuine and sincere truce, I may be permitted to submit, is that the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Calcutta and other places may be postponed until the conference has met and some agreement is arrived at between the Government and the leaders of the people.

Calling off the *Hartal* at Calcutta and other places while the reception proceeds at the same time, would be but a one-sided arrangement. How different would the reception be if the just claims of Indians are conceded and the peace is in sight, is I hope realised by the Government."—Yours, etc.

A MARWADI.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is just over a month since I have ceased to take part in any controversial matters, as though in token of mourning due to the unfortunate state of affairs in Bombay and official repression in other parts of India. But I am now tired of "reading only one-sided views in your morning contemporary, under the heading of "What Bombay thinks." The suggestions made therein from time to time are likely to embitter the feelings of those who were practically reconciled. In short, Bombay thinks of more practical work and less patriotic talk, in order to inaugurate a round table conference to be presided by the Viceroy and guided by Mahatma Gandhi duly assisted by Shri Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Annie Besant, Shri Vijaya Raghavachari, Mr. Mohmed Ali, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Dinsha Wachha, Mr. Muzrul Huque, Shri M. R. Jayakar, Shri Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, Shri N. C. Kelkar and Shri B. Pal of Bengal at an early date, either at Calcutta before the commencement of the Congress or at Madras, in the middle of January, 1922, just at the time when H. R H. the Prince of Wales' Camp will be at Madras.—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNEY.

PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS MESSAGE TO INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIKNATHORE, Dec. 21.

The following message has been sent by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to all Units of the Indian Army, serving outside the limits of India and Burma, whom he will not see during his Indian tour:—"I find that during my tour in India I shall not be able to see all Units of the Indian Army as some of them are still serving their King-Emperor outside the limits of India across the seas in Mesopotamia, Palastine and other countries. I much regret that I shall not have an opportunity of meeting the latter and I desire to convey to them my disappointment at not being able to see them in India and to assure them that my thoughts are with them in the varied and responsible duties which they are so efficiently performing in the cause of the Empire. All that I see of the Indian army in my tour in India strengthens the admiration which I have always had for all ranks of the Indian Army from the days when they were my comrades in arms in the Great War. I am confident that they will continue worthily to uphold the glorious traditions of our fighting forces!"

C. IN C.'S REPLY.

The following reply from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—"On behalf of those Units of the Indian Army serving overseas I desire to tender their humble duty and respectful thank for Your Royal Highness' gracious telegram. While regretting that their absence from India prevents them from having the honour of parading before Your Royal Highness, they desire to assure you of their loyalty and of their deep gratitude for your reference both to the duties they are now performing and to the part they took in the Great War when serving as the comrades of their soldier Prince."

PERPETUAL PEACE.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

PROF. GEDDES ON HEXAGON OF LIFE.

Professor Patric Geddes, in his first lecture, explained the "Pro-Jerusalem" Movement started in Jerusalem to promote cordial relations in various communities which were never tired of warring with one another. Jerusalem, the learned Professor observed, was truly a city of hatred and discord. But gradually by the earnest efforts of the leaders of all the communities, it has now become impossible for them to fight with each other, so strong was the bond of co-operation and mutual good will. In the second lecture in the Vanita Visram Hall on Saturday last the professor explained how an all-round development of a city can be brought about. He said to the effect that industry with health and social order are not all; nor even morals and education; the recreation are, also, needed; and thus the hexagon of life becomes complete.

Professor Patrie Geddes said:—

At a recent lecture on the possibilities and needs of Bombay the example of the "Pro-Jerusalem" Society was described,—a group which in a city of historic conflicts, meets not only to consider the commonweal, but also take action towards it. They belong to each and every religion, and within these are the conflicting sects to be found in Jerusalem. The Grand Mufti is there as the spiritual head of its long dominant creed, next him the Arab Mayor and the Jewish Vice-Mayor. Mingled round the table sit the Jews, orthodox and modern with Christians of all churches Catholic, Greek, Armenian and Koptic, Protestants of various denominations: and most of all these had never been on speaking terms in their lives before. Yet they are able to meet, discuss and act together in full accord, each finding that the others are also men of good-will, and there to think and do as best they can for their city's help.

Just before returning to Bombay, the lecturer had been speaking in the steady old city of Aberdeen, to the University and to the Corporation. The day before he had witnessed a crowd of many thousands of men, twenty or more, taking half-an-hour to pass, all coming back from the great new arena, which for capacity might almost be compared to the Colosseum of Rome, and from the popular entertainment for its first opening of the most unpleasing character—a football match—of girls. Here was decadent Rome with its populace caring for "bread and shows"; an almost despairing sight, relieved at last only by a troop of boy-scouts marching in from the country and wearing their badges that showed the many kinds of manly work they had learned to do, and without money wages. Hence to the audience of fathers of the city, Church and university he could not but say—"Our city is out of hand, the old civilisation is passing away—what is to be done? And is not too much of the same to be seen in every city, Bombay among the? Social evils are everywhere being combated; but as yet too much by mere repression. Thus it is not enough to preach temperance or to picket liquor shops. In Scotland cursed with alcoholism even more than England and Ireland, Glasgow has now the most strickingly attractive and successful tea shops of any city. Why not, in tea-growing India, develop tea-shops on such lines? From this port thousands of pilgrims annually have been wont to sail for Mecca. Why should not one bring the secret of good cheap coffee for his co-religionists, and so too before long, for his fellow citizens?

More general ways towards the betterment of a city are those of the Edinburgh "Social Union" with its schemes of housing, sanitation, gardens, public decoration, etc. Yet it is the weakness too common so such organisations, and even to the University settlements, to think of themselves in a superior attitude, bringing sweetness and light from above to the lower classes. But we all need these, the whole city needs care and thought and work.

Again though the details of social work are everywhere being gone into—sanitation, recreation, education, temperance, etc.—all are proving inadequate. And this inevitably; because their work and workers are not in co-operation. How can this co-operation be attained, in cities and in neighbourhoods, each needing betterment of every kind? For unity of action a general view is needed and if so, both sexes must have their say in it.

We men are always saying woman's sphere is the Home" and we keep to ourselves the wider spheres of business and politics of religion and education, of art, and most of recreation too, taking for granted our superior fitness for these, like our physical strength. And so we have long subordinated women. Yet in East and West we alike honour Saraswati as Wisdom—Goddess, and hail her as Mater in every university. So too in life a man is what his mother and his Love, have made him..

As small boys we rejoiced in physical effort, we brandished father's stick as sword and rode it as horse. We tried tools, and made toys and broke them. We built houses and dammed streams. Beyond all came the joy of doing things in gangs and taking sides in games of struggle and rivalry—our apprenticeship to industry and business to politics and war.

Turn now to the little girls we then rather despised: so happy with their dolls,—or better still, in circle round a baby, for here, beyond our boyish material interests and mimic wars, these little girls have points of view we commonly missed. "How pretty he is!" Here is the *artistic* point of view. Next—"How intelligent; I'm sure he knows me." Here is the beginning of *metal science* and *education*. "How good he is? He hasn't cried yet!"—an appreciation of self-control, which is the *beginning of morals*. Another of practical mind says—"He big, heavy and strong is he" so here is the practical and *industrial point of view* beginning. "How well he is; he wants more milk"—the health and *medical viewpoint*. And last of all. "He'll be a man yet!" And here is the *social* and *political point* of view. So now these simple remarks these girls sum up all the points of view there are known in city and university, in life and civilisation. Women have thus an all round philosophy of life; Saraswati is with them. We men may carry each view further, buy too separately; and hence no two of our philosophics agree.

Turn now from the baby citizen to the house he lives in. Must it not satisfy the same six points of view? It must first of all be substantial, next healthy and also an element of the city whole. But also morally conducted and properly bringing up its children; only thus can it possess the charm of home. Nor can it be otherwise for the city as a whole. Industry with health and social order are not all; nor even morals and education; the recreation arts too are needed; and thus the *hexagon of life* becomes complete.

But in our modern cities the six sides are too unequally developed and fall asunder, until their needed unity has been lost sight of among our too one-sided masculine efforts. The city needs to be made like the ships that go and come to it complete on each and every one of these six sides, on pain of disaster, even wreck. The life-voyage find out the incompleteness of each deficiency of equipment; and so overhaul and repairs have to be thorough and officers and crew alert all round. So all our civic efforts have to be brought into mutual understanding and co-operation, the practical and the remedial together; industry with art and recreation, health with education, and political progress with moral ideals. The reviving art of town-planning increasingly seeks to recover this harmony and provide for it. The social sciences, the social art of civics are still more general in this aim; yet their success depends wholly upon our Civic life, in all its six aspects and their harmonious unity. Towards this the many endeavours, the many societies of social service, need to meet on common ground, thus to form an association in which all can know each other and accordingly co-operate more effectively. Citizenship thus needs city-design, to bring harmony and towards realising such city betterment, and progress all the citizens must help, if they would not hinder.

SINCERITY AT THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is high time now, for every Indian, especially Congressmen to consider cooly and dispassionately, what has been achieved or lost by the Non-Co-operation Movement. I do not propose to discuss in this short letter the consequences of the N. C. O. movement. I believe, however, that even those who have to say much against the movement, cannot help admitting that it has been a success, in as much as it has emboldened even the common people to call a spade a spade. The Government officials, judicial as well as executive, cannot now engender feelings of awe even among the masses, as they once easily did. One is surprised to find that, even in the remotest corners of India, there are millions, who have lost all faith in the *soi-distant* "mabapism" of the Sirkar; and who are prepared to risk their all for the salvation of their Motherland, provided they are led by persons who set them an example, not by word of mouth, but by deed. They know that salvation lies in their own hand.

There is only one way then, to utilise the noble and patriotic feeling that has been aroused in the hearts of the masses by the N. C. O. movement. They want among them, courageous and patriotic leaders who would reconcile their deeds with their thoughts and words. The slightest disagreement between thoughts and deeds of their leaders is likely to excite among them a feeling of derision and contempt. The spirit of criticism is evident among the masses as it naturally should be in this democratic age. No leader can claim the slightest respect from the masses, unless he translates his wholesome words into more wholesome actions. Allowing Mahatma Gandhi's dictum that no non-co-operator should deride or hate a co-operator to be practicable, I see no reason why the non-co-operator should not look down upon those who say that they can appreciate the significance of Mahatmajee's principles and yet have not sufficient fortitude and self-sacrifice to abide by them. What patriot can help regretting when he finds, that even those who during the last year's Congress session raised their hands in favour of the N. C. O. resolution, have not been good enough to abide by it? I trust, many will join me in saying, that the N. C. O. movement did not achieve its desired goal within the intended period, chiefly if not wholly, because many of those who assented to the resolution in the Congress did not morally bind themselves to obey it. I feel that if all those who were responsible for the passage of the resolution had had a sufficient sense of responsibility, the N. C. O. movement would have been far more successful than now. I further venture to say, that those who gave their oral and theatrical assent, would have more calmly considered the seriousness of that momentous resolution, (if they had been asked by the President to give in writing that they would individually abide by it irrespective of what others did). I candidly express a grave doubt as to whether the resolution would have been passed, as it now stands. How can the masses be expected to abide by the resolution which even the assenters thereof did not unanimously care to obey? Have all the pleaders who assented to it have suspended their suspended their practices, Have all the guardians who raised their hands then, withdrawn their words—male and female—from Government or semi-Government schools and colleges? Have all of them relinquished the use of foreign clothes altogether? These and many similar questions may reasonably be asked by those, who are jealous of the reputation and dignity of the Congress, to those who undertake the responsibility of maintaining the prestige and of conducting the affairs of the national assembly.

It would not be unwise to take a lesson from this, this year. It is feared by some, and with reason, that this year the N.C.O. programme will be revised with a view to curtail it. While there are some who fervently desire that, if it is to be revised, it should be revised with a view to extend and intensify it. However it be, I cannot help making one humble but urgent suggestion to the delegates of the ensuing Congress, that they should deem it a most sacred and solemn duty strictly to observe any resolution that is passed by the Congress, or, rather, by themselves.—Yours, etc.

Malner, Dec. 5.

ARE WE REALLY DIVIDED?

BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"Love, like art, idealises:—Magnifies merits, minimises defects." So wrote Herbert Spencer, one of England's master minds. Reversely, dislike magnifies points of agreement. With this human failing, we often misjudge men, misunderstand matters, misread the situation. In this mood, we are led to think how hopelessly divided we are! And this division is repeatedly made and systematically reiterated by our Anglo Indian friends and papers! Are we—Moderates and Nationalists—really and hopelessly divided? Let us see:—

(1) *Land Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists denounced the land policy of the Government as impoverishing the poor ryots?

(2) *Irrigation Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists accused Government of gross neglect in matters of irrigation?

(3) *Educational Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists often charged the Government for starving education?

(4) *Sanitary Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists bitterly complained of Government's slackness in regard to sanitation?

(5) *Railway Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists strongly protested against the extravagant expenditure on Railways?

(6) *Military Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Natonalists denounced the Military Policy of the Government as impoverishing and emasculating India?

(7) *Currency Policy*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists fought tooth and nail against the Currency Policy of the Government which has proved so ruinous to India?

(8) *Local Self-Government*:—Have not the Moderates and Nationalists persistently demanded *real* and *complete* local self-government?

(9) *Provincial Autonomy*:—Have not the Moderates and Natonalists clamoured for provincial autonomy?

(10) *The Punjab Tragedy*:—Are not the Moderates and Nationalists demanding full justice in connection with the Punjab Tragedy?

(11) *The Turkish Treaty*:—Are not the Moderates and Nationalists pressing for a revision of Turkish Treaty in terms of the Premier's Pledge?

(12) *The Repressive Acts*:—Are not the Moderates and Nationalists opposed to the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act. Regulation 11 of 1918?

Who can then assert that Moderates and Nationalists are hopelessly divided? Are they not practically agreed on the twelve important points of administration enumerated above? Is there any agreement between the bureaucracy and responsible Moderates on any of these points? Then why do some parties keep on showing as though there is complete concord between the bureaucracy and the Moderates, and schism between Moderates and Nationalists? It is true, that the bureaucracy administers sugar-coated pills with all oriental courtesy to the Moderates! Whereas the Nationalists give rough and ready blows to the Moderates for their passevity or paucity! Hence, with all their mighty differences with the bureaucracy, the Moderates are drawn to them; whereas with most points in common with the Nationalists, the Moderates keep away from them!

It may be contended, that our goal and method are different from those of the Moderates. Is that really so? Let us see:—

The goal of the Moderates:—As defined by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta in the Conference of 1908 has been to attain self-government on colonial lines.

The Goal of the Nationalists:—As defined by the Congress of 1920 is to attain Swaraj. And Swaraj has been defined by Gandhi", at the Parsi Central Association meeting, as Dominion Home Rule. So both the Moderates and Nationalists have a common goal:—Swaraj Dominion home-rule. Who will still assert, that the Moderates and Nationalists are hopelessly divided? Now the last item refers to the method of attaining Swaraj:—Moderates and some Nationalists prefer cooperation, the bulk of the Nationalists prefer non-co-operation. The Moderates have so far hoped to win Swaraj by their fight on the floors of the various provincial and imperial Councils. The Non-co-operators hope to gain Swaraj by arousing and equipping the people to merit it. So the Moderates have stuck to their old council methods. The non-co-operators have chosen to work in the villages and amongst the masses. It is thus perfectly clear, that both Co-operators and Non-co-operators have (1) A Common goal-swaraj.

(2) A common medium-Swadeshi.

(3) Common grievances re India's Poverty and Defendence.

(4) And Common creed-non-violence.—

Who can still assert, that the Moderates and Nationalists, Cooperators and Non-co-operators, are hopelessly divided? As regards the difference in methods, I will deal in my next. Meanwhile, will not the Moderates, the Liberals and the co-operating Nationalists respond to the invitation of the Chairman of the Reception Committee attend the next session of the Congress? Here is a Call of the Country to which we are all so devoted. Should differences of opinion lead to disagreement of hearts? If so, shall we be true to the great cause that we all espouse? Friends, let us rally; for Unity is strength.

May Providence guide us aright!

Amen!

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By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Messrs. Ratanshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Ratonji Pestonji Umrigar and Co., the Transferees of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedally Tayabally, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th February, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge dated 4th day of November, 1920, and made between the said Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the first part, the said Mahomedally Tayabally of the 2nd part and the said Ratanshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the 3rd part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and buildings built and standing thereon, and that is in course of constructions in the rear thereof, admeasuring 1,477 square yards being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises at Tardeo, Forjet Street, being Plot No. 2, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17, Pension and Tax New Survey No. 1275, and bounded on or towards the East by Forjet Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4, on or towards the North by proposed private road, and on or towards the South by No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 13th October, 1919, and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3427 (3) and Street No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PEDDAR Road

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Dalubhai Jetha, Esa Thaver, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises, the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of February, 1921 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and their client the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 10,912 square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105, 336, 338 and 667, now Nos. 853, 2144, 2173 and 3009, old Survey Nos. 65 and 66, new Survey Nos. 7125 (part) together with all bungalows, buildings, out houses, structures and garden standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 2442 (2) 3460 (1) part and 3460 (2) part and Street Nos. 4A, 7 part 7A part and which said premises are situated at Peddar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Joseph Maria De Ga and now partly by the property of H. M. Khambata and partly by the property of F. A. Vakil on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahandas Mancharam and on or towards the South partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Vishwanath Kothare and others and which premises are delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance dated the 28th day of February, 1921 between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part and there on surrounded by a yellow boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee in their office in Dresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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PEACE WITH TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF MAHOMEDAN INDIA.

CLAIM FOR SELF-DETERMINATION FROM NEW CASTLE.

Sir Theodore Morrison writing from Newcastle to "The Times" on Nov. 27, on the present Mahomedan Feeling in India and how it can be assuaged says:—

Sir,—Will you allow me to express my warm concurrence with the Indian policy outlined in your leading article on November 16? I have known personally almost all the leaders of Mahomedan opinion in India during the last 30 years, and I still have the honour of being consulted by them. Like yourself, I am satisfied that a just and equitable peace with Turkey would assuage the excitement among the Mahomedans of India.

By temper and conviction the Mahomedans belong to the Moderate, I would even say Conservative, section of Indian politicians. That they have for the time swung over to the extreme Left is due to the fact that their leaders have been unable to say a word in defence of the Turkish policy of our Government. Had the Government given them anything of a case they would have easily downed the Ali brothers, as they actually did in very difficult circumstances over the question of non-cooperation in education. But upon the Turkish peace they have been compelled to keep silence because the Government of this country has persisted in a policy of which the motive seems to them hostility to Islam. They would, with some natural reluctance, have been prepared to defend a policy which greatly reduced the area of the Turkish Empire by the grant of autonomy to the Arab provinces; but they cannot be expected to approve of a treatment of Turkey which is in flat contradiction to the principles which we professed to defend during the war.

Like many of us, the Mahomedan leaders believed that one of the objects of the Great War was to vindicate the right of peoples to choose their own government. They confidently expected that the principle of self-determination would be applied to Turkey as exactly as to Germany or Austria-Hungary, and they were prepared to abide by the result. Their confidence was strengthened by the pledge given by the Prime Minister in January, 1918, that Thrace and Anatoria, which are predominantly Turkish in race, with Constantinople as the capital, should remain under Turkish sovereignty. Had this pledge been kept there would have been no trouble in Mahomedan India. Unfortunately, immediately after the Armistice, the phil-Hellenes and the phil-Armenians began to explain this pledge away, and the obvious partiality of their arguments created a very bad impression in India. Preposterously incorrect statistics were circulated to prejudice the Turkish case. It was asserted that millions of Armenians had been massacred, whereas before the war there were not more than 1,200,000 Armenians in the whole Turkish Empire, and it is clear that a large proportion of them are still alive. It was asserted that Greeks formed the majority of the population in the maritime provinces of Western Anatolia, whereas in fact they are in all these provinces a small minority, and even in the Vilayet of Smyrna do not amount to 25 per cent. of the total population. Now the Mahomedans of India have had the whole of the Turkish case carefully explained to them, and they know the statistics of the Turkish Empire better than most Englishmen. They could attribute these reckless mis-statements only to malice. Their leaders very reasonably asked that in all cases of dispute a plebiscite should be taken or an impartial inquiry conducted on the spot. This the Western Powers have always refused, and have thus confirmed the Mahomedan suspicion that Christian nations have one justice for Christians and another for Mahomedans.

The only other argument used to defeat the claim for self-determination was that the Turks by their massacre of Christians have proved themselves unfit to govern minorities of another faith, and therefore that the provinces in which these minorities are found should be handed over to Armenians or Greeks. This again to a moderate Mahomedan must appear a very unfair half-truth. It omits altogether to recognize the fact that Armenians and Greeks have shown themselves as apt at massacres as the Turks. The Mahomedans of India have very full information concerning the massacre of Mahomedans perpetrated by Armenians during the Russian occupation of the Eastern Vilayets of Anatolia. They are equally well aware that the Greeks were guilty of horrible barbarities in Smyrna at the expense of the Turkish population. They see no reason for expecting that such massacres and barbarities will not again occur if the Turkish majority in those provinces is placed at the mercy of the Armenian or Greek minority. They suspect that the Christian nations will not be so much disturbed when it is only Mahomedans who are massacred.

As long as the proposals for defeating Turkish self-determination were confined to irresponsible articles and speeches it was possible for moderate Mahomedans in India to argue that these were not the opinions of the British Government, but when the Treaty of Sevres was published even this defence was not possible. Then the loyal section of the Mahomedan community lost heart. Even those gave up the fight who, in spite of appearances, had still clung desperately to the belief that England would yet vindicate their trust in her. From that day the Ali brothers had it all their own way. The Treaty of Sevres had justified their assertion that England was hostile to Islam. The loyalists threw up their defence of a hopeless cause. In this country Mr. Ameer Ali alone continued to urge upon our Government and the English people the just claims of the Mahomedans, and the British Empire no less than the Indian Muslimans, owes him a debt of gratitude for his courageous defence in your columns of a good though unpopular cause.

The situation in India is undoubtedly grave, but I believe it may yet be saved. The visit of H.R.H the Prince of Wales will, I am confident, rekindle that warm loyalty to the King-Emperor and his family which is the strongest sentiment and most abiding political power in India. A temper of conciliation may be created in which the settlement of the Turkish question will be possible. If the Government will seize this propitious occasion to conclude a just and equitable peace with Turkey I believe the Mahomedans will gradually return to their old position in the Centre and Right of Indian political parties to which their temper and interests alike invite them.

ALL INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION TO BE HELD IN MAY NEXT.

It is proposed to organise an All-India Government Servants' Congress to centralise and to focus the opinion of the subordinate Government servants on matters affecting them. The principal object of the Congress will be to promote unity and sympathy among the subordinate servants themselves.

A preliminary manifesto regarding the Congress, issued by Mr. D. G. Pandit, President, Kirkee Workmen's Union and Organiser of the forthcoming Congress, says:—

It is here necessary to answer the main objection that is likely to be raised against this proposal, viz., the Government servants would by this act be transgressing the limits imposed upon them by the Government Service Regulations. No fear, however, need be entertained on this point. The right to fight for their economical betterment is the birthright of employees and it has been secured to them by the treaty of Versailles. Government Servants also can now fight out their struggles for their economical betterment. Let there be no misunderstanding as regards this. It should be noted that the Government of India, being a party to the above treaty, is bound to obey its conditions.

India is also an "original member" of the League of Nations and the Indian Government is in duty bound to respect its resolutions. To give effect to one of the resolutions which gives right to every sort of employee to organise into Unions. The Government of India is shortly going to introduce in the Legislative Bodies a Bill as regards the registration of Trade Unions and is going to recognise them.

The Government servants should therefore see that they can safely start and join an institution like the All-India Government Servants' Congress. Government can take no objection to their starting the Congress, even as no objection has been raised against the Mamaltadar Conference, Patil Conference and All-India Police Conference which are holding its annual sessions in perfect order and carrying out its business without any opposition from the Government. It would simply be doing an injustice to the Government to say that they would let loose the Mamaltdars and Patils for a particular offence and punish the other servants for the same!

Taking into consideration the above thoughts. The Kirkee Workmens' Union has resolved to hold an All-India Government Servants' Congress. And thus has taken lead in this cause. The Congress seeks to achieve the following, among other objects:—

(i) Maintaining an attitude of loyalty to the King-Emperor, to strive for the economical betterment of the Government Servants, to organise the scattered Government Servants with a view to getting their wrongs redressed by all legitimate means,

ii) To organise unions and federations of Government Servants to represent their grievances to the proper authorities and to get them redressed.

(iii) To promote feelings of love and of brotherhood among the Government Servants and,

(iv) To appoint representative Committees to draft revision schemes in regard the pay and to suggest the improvements that are quite indispensable.

Expert legal advice declare that to take any part whatsoever in the above functions does not mean transgression of the Government Service Regulations. We, therefore, invite the active sympathy and the sincere help of all Government Servants in bringing the first Sessions of the All-India Government Servants' Congress to a successful termination. The first session will be held in the month of May, 1922.

All communications should be addressed to Dattatraya Govind Pandit, President, Kirkee Workmen's Union and Organiser, The All India Government Servants' Congress, C/o. Government Servants' Gazette office 750, Kasba, Poona City.

DEWANS CONTINUE.

Daily in the morning and in the evening Diwans, exactly of the same type as was held at Ajnala, continue in front of Akal Takht Sahib and in Guru-ka-Bagh where speeches are delivered to explain the Gurdwara Keys affair. The Khalsa has not forgotten their heroes of yore, like Bhai Manisingh Sahib, Bhai Taru Singh Sahib and others, and the Committee expects every Sikh to do his duty towards his Satguru in a calm and peaceful manner.

MALABAR RELIEF.

TARDY RESPONSE FROM PEOPLE.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, vice-president of the Servants of India Society, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, expressed disappointment at the tardy and insufficient response to his appeal for money for Malabar relief. He attributed this mostly to want of correct appreciation of the real situation in Malabar in regard to need for relief measures and to the determined indifference to recognise widespread misery lest it should be put to the discredit of non-co-operation and Khilafat. Mr. Devadhar expressed thanks to the "Times of India" for its vigorous advocacy for funds and also the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Leader" and "Pioneer" for their help in this matter. His collections, amounting nearly ninetyfive thousand in Bombay, came mostly from Parsis, Gujarati Hindus, mostly merchants, and some Europeans who were slowly recognising the need for helping this cause.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT.

The following are excerpts from the letter dated the 18th Dec. addressed to us by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. Joint Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay:—

In submitting this Fifth Progress Report of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, I am glad to state that our Fund has now reached from Rs. 58,000, as stated in my last Report, to Rs. 90,000 though it is really a very slow response and small, considering the extent and urgency of the demand for money immediately necessary to carry on the relief operations in Malabar, and the long time during which this question has now stood before the public.

The Working Committee has been meeting regularly. Apart from transacting the usual routine business, it has been considering ways and means to help more actively and effectively the Central Committee at Calicut, and has resolved, among other things to request the Poona Seva Sadan to send one lady Doctor and a Nurse to Calicut for work among the women and children in the camps as there is great need for women doctors to work among women and children who form over 70 per cent of the population in the camps. The Working Committee has also resolved to seek the patronage and support of Sree Shankaracharya of the Dwarka Sharada Peeth as also of the Goswami Maharaj of Bombay in accordance with the principle of enlisting the sympathy of the various religious heads in the work.

Mr. N. V. Sarma of Bombay has volunteered his services in this connection are is now going round on a collection tour. Another name that I should not forget to omit here is that of Mr. A. C. Miller of the Bombay Scouts Association, who has recently returned from England. He has been particularly good to me and shows keen interest in our work, having issued a circular letter to the many Scout Troops to help us in the work of collection and has been himself doing his best in assisting our cause and drawing public attention to it wherever he goes.

The work of small collections is proceeding vigorously and our little ticket books, which the various workers have carried away with them distributing it far and wide bring in a steady flow of money. I take this opportunity to inform the general public that we have now printed ticket books of various value, Rs. 25, 20, 10, 5 and Re. 1 and annas 4, with ten tickets in each book.

STAGGERING IGNORANCE.

The great complaint from all our workers is the staggering ignorance that they have to combat with regard to the conditions prevailing in Malabar. It is very painful to see how far still is the Country from realising the real situation in Malabar. If only people would turn their attention a little to Malabar and study the situations over there in all its meaning and significance they are sure to find ample material for thought and will see in it an object lesson at once both eloquent and convincing.

The visit of the Bombay ladies Mrs. Bhat and Miss Natarajan has proved very useful and they have done excellent work. Rao Bahadur Appu Neelungadi says in his letter dated the 10th instant:" You will doubtless have received reports from Mr. Madhav Row of the visit to our Town of Mrs. Janakibai Bhat and her co-workers Miss Nataranjan and Mrs. Madhav Row. A great deal of enthusiasm has been infused into our ladies in the matter of the work of relief and the latter may be trusted to continue the noble work with untiring zeal."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Row, a retired Civil Surgeon and well known figure in Madras, who visited Calicut, has thoroughly reorganised the medical and sanitary arrangements in the camps, infusing great enthusiasm among the local medical men, many of whom are now helping us with their services.

THE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

The relief operations in Malabar have considerably increased. The number of refugees has grown from 22,600 to over 26,000, and daily there is a steady flow of new refugees coming in.

The question of the education of boys and girls is, I am glad to say, receiving adequate attention and is being attended to as far as possible under the existing circumstances.

Another matter that is engaging the close attention of the Calicut Committee is the question of finding employment for the refugees. It is hard to find suitable work all at once for this unusually large number of men in Calicut itself. The local factories etc. have been persuaded to employ men from the refugee camps, and I have every hope that ere long we will be able to provide suitable work for every able-bodied refugee. In this connection I must mention the very active help and encouraging support that we have been receiving at the hands of Mr. Knapp, the Special Commissioner.

From all quarters we get news of improvement in the situation and many of my correspondents refer to the "beginning of the end of the rebellion" and the "peace within sight." And then when peace is restored, the question of employment ought to be more easy to solve.

But the end of the rebellion is not the end of all our troubles. The vast problems of Reconstruction which have just begun to push themselves before our horison are waiting to be solved. After the death and destruction of war comes the slow grinding labour of the up-hill work of reconstruction.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Yet once more. I make my appeal to the country. To every one of my countrymen would I say do your towards Malabar, and contribute your might. What would be the fate of these thousands of poor refugees if for lack of funds we have to abruptly stop our relief operations? Are they all to perish of starvation and hunger? Let my countrymen think of this. The situation is too critical to admit of any argument; we stand in need of prompt assistance.

SUMMARY.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 39,233-6,
Amount now acknowledged Rs. 32,475-14-6,
total Rs. 71,709-4-6.

PROMISES:

P. P.—Announced up to 15-12-21 Rs. 9,164-13,
Less amount received Rs. 7,742-4, total Rs. 1,422-9.

POONA.

Announced upto 18-12-21 Rs. 2,316-12, Less amount received Rs. 1,493-8, total Rs. 823-4.

Value of Cloth bales already acknowledged Rs. 16,000, Value of bales now received Rs. 1,200, total Rs. 17,200. Grand total Rs. 91,155,-1-6.

G. K. DEVADHAR.
Hony. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
18th December 1921.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

U. P. GOVT. ON PROTECTION.

PLEA FOR GLASS INDUSTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Dec. 18.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Secretary, Industries Department, who was the first witness to be examined in the afternoon, submitted an exhaustive statement on behalf of the United Provinces Government which left but little for further elaboration, in cross examination. In the course of the statement the U.P. Government express a general opinion in favour of a policy of free trade but consider that in special cases protection may be advisable or even necessary. Without temporary protection Government do not expect industrial development to proceed satisfactorily. Basing the opinion on the figures of import and export of raw materials and manufactured articles they draw their concusion that India's material prosperity demands the curtailment of export of raw materials and import of manufactured articles. Special treatment is urged in favour of key industries which are vital to India's political and commercial security

FOSTER INDUSTRIES BY PROTECTION

Government have little doubt that the existing tariff policy has not had a stimulating effect on Indian industries and the examples of Germany and America are quoted to indicate that rapid industrial development is largely fostered by protection. But at the same time it is useless for India to establish protection of an industry when skilled superintendence and efficient labour are lacking. Government would therefore suggest that protection, to be successful, must be accompanied by rapid and thorough extension of technical and scientific education.

Government neither anticipate that India, within any reasonable distance of time, will become self-sufficing in regard to her requirements of manufactured goods nor, in their opinion, would it be a desirable goal to aim at. The policy to be adopted is to make India capable of manufacturing articles from raw material with which she is best supplied. As regards particular industries which call for protection Government would suggest cutlery, glass bangles, plate glass, matches and possibly rubber though with regard to this last Mr. Crosthwaite admitted that the U. P. had very little to do with rubber.

The establishment of foreign firms with foreign capital would not be undesirable from an economic standpoint as they would add to the national wealth and impart training to Indians. Mr. Crosthwaite thought that Government's opinion was in favour of the abolition of all duty on foodstuffs and cheap clothing.

UNDERHAND INFLUENCES.

With regard to the question of a permanent organisation for investigating the claims of various industries to protection and for periodical readjustment for tariff rates Government admit that the greatest care will be needed to guard against the play of underhand influences and political pressure. Government's tentative suggestion is that of an elected joint standing committee from the two houses of the central legislature assisted by the provincial ministers in charge of industries and directors of industries.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE,

Turning to Imperial Preference, the Government do not think that India would be justified in resting on appreciable economic loss and on the whole would not advocate acceptance of that scheme without the most careful investigation, admitting *prima facie* that the case in favour of Indians participating in Imperial Preference is at best a poor one. It is probable that Imperial Preference would affect India's balance of trade and if diversion of Indian trade from foreign countries is caused thereby Government would regard the result as a catastrophe. It is obviously impossible to contemplate a scheme of Imperial Preferencee which would compel India to abandon half her import and export trade and Government can see no likelihood of the rest of the British Empire absorbing the whole of this balance nor do they consider that this result would be beneficial to anybody.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

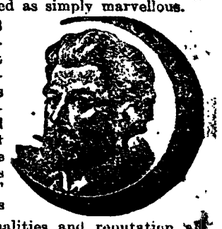
Mr. Varshanik, proprietor of the U.P Glass Works and Member, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, was the last witness to be examined for the day. He staated, as his personal experience, that the glass industry was not in a prosperous condition ispite of many natural advantages. He was subjected to cross-examination by every member of the Commission, in the course of which a great of useful information was brought out. Of fifty glass factories which had been started in India within recent years, many had failed—more than a dozen, to witness' certain knowledge. He ascribed this to the severe competition from abroad and the handicap of unskilled labour.

Protection of 25 per cent would, in witness' opinion, prove effective. In answer to Sir Montague Webb witness stated that heavy protection far from killing initiative and wholesome stress of competition, would relieve Indian manufacturers of anxiety and enable them to concentrate in the improvement, of quality. He did not agree with Sir Alfred Chatterton's opinion, placed before him by Prof. Ceyaji, that Indian glassware was superior in quality and could not be improved. In point of fact he asserted that the quality of glass had enormously improved in India within the last six years. Asked by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy to state the main difficulties, witness thought that the absence of machinery, want of skilled labour and lack of transport facilities were factors, apart from foreign competition, which were in the way. But he thought that 25 per cent minimum protection for ordinary glassware and 40 to 50 per cent for window sheet glass would set the industry on its feet which was now in a precarious condition. He knew of some factories which were thinking of closing down. Labour would get sufficiently trained if protection were given for a period of time. His experience of Indian glass workers enable him to say that except the Japanese, Indians were marvellously good at glass manufacture.

Free Life Readings
To All Who Write at Once

The well-known European Astrologer, Professor Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his office in Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be is described as simply marvellous.



In August 1913 he clearly predicted the Great War, and informed all his clients that "a bereavement in Royal circles will affect most of the crowned heads in Europe." Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

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"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth, and state whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas (in stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1001 C. No 42, Emmastraar, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3½ annas.

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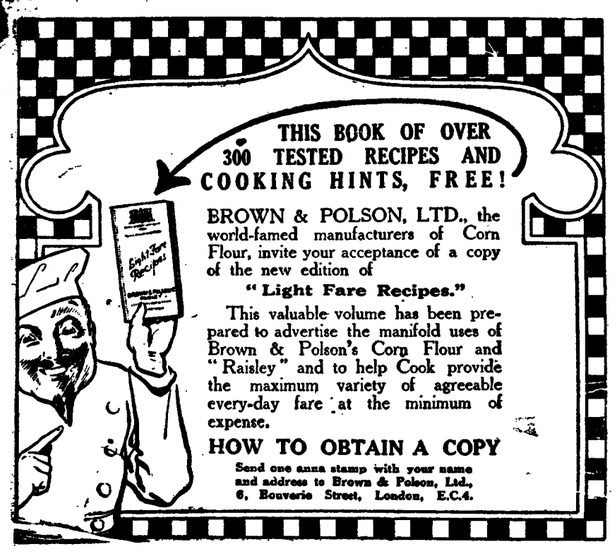

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Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday Mr. R. W. Tata presiding. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

Your Directors called up a capital of Rs. 12,03,600 during the period under review, out of which Rs. 10,67,670 have been recovered and the balance is in arrears. The Balance Sheet shows a net loss of Rs. 2,39,891-1-4, which is due, among other things, to the very high price of newsprinting paper, the general trade depression, the consequent reduction of advertising revenue and other adverse circumstances usually affecting a new Company during the early years of its existence. A Newspaper and Publicity business is also one in which revenues cannot be built up in a year. The publications which this Corporation took over when it started were as you are aware, the "Praja Mitra," the "Indian Business" and the "Indian Motorist." We arranged also with the Proprietors of the "East and West" and the "Looker-On" to publish their Journals on certain terms. Of these the "East and West" has been handed back to its owner since the beginning of the present year and we are continuing to publish the remainder. Preparations were made during the latter part of the year for the starting of a new magazine, "Industrial India," which has since been started. Your Directors have purchased 9,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each, in "Newspapers," Limited, Allahabad, of which Rs. 5 per share has been already paid up. Your Directors have purchased during the year further printing machinery required for the works and also an up-to-date Process Plant. The total cost of these additions is Rs. 1,62,713-9-1. Your Directors had arranged with the Topical Film Company to prepare a Cinema Film of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught's Tour to India, which is now being exhibited in some of the chief cities of the world.

As per Clauses 116 and 117 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, have nominated Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Ex-Officio Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, and Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, a Special Director. Your Directors appointed Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., and Mr. R. S. Powvala on the Board. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad had to resign his seat in January, 1921 on his being appointed as Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay and Mr. R. D. Tata, of the agent firm was appointed in his place. You are requested to confirm the appointments of Messrs. R. D. Tata, N. M. Muzumdar and R. S. Powvala. Two of the Directors of the Company, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Chairman said:—

In welcoming you at this the First Annual General Meeting of your Corporation, I have little to say apart from what is contained in the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, the adoption of which I am about to move. Like many other Companies, in the first year of their existence, your Corporation shows a loss on its working, which is due, among other things, to the necessarily heavy charge of the preliminary organisation and to the general trade conditions that have affected the business world with particular intensity, since the middle of last year. Your Corporation came into existence at a time when the general trade depression had already begun to set in. This naturally affected your advertising revenue. The bulk of the revenues of a newspaper or journal comes, as you know, from advertising, which, of course, shrinks at a time of industrial and commercial depression. And the position during the year was aggravated by the vrey heavy price of newsprinting paper, which affected the fortunes of every newspaper concern. To give you an idea, we used during the year paper costing as much as Rs. 36 per ream. To-day we are using paper which has cost us about Rs. 15 per ream, and some forward purchases we have recently made are under Rs. 12 per ream. As we have to use some thousands of reams every year, you will see what a big difference the cost of paper makes.

The Publicity business is also one in which revenues can only be built up, and in its initial stages money has to be sunk in establishing connections and developing business that does not and cannot show immediate results in the shape of profits.

The Report and the Accounts that are submitted to you cover the annual period ending 30th June last. Prices of paper have since gradually assumed a downward tendency; and the business world has perhaps passed out of the bottom of the depression. We have tried, of course, and are still trying to effect the strictest economies consistent with the needs and efficiency of the organisation, and have postponed for the time being new activities, concentrating generally on the business we have already in hand, save in the starting of a new journal, "Industrial India," which has, you will be glad to hear, met with encouraging response from the public and advertisers alike. It is our hope that this journal, which has met a long-felt want, will be of some service in the industrial development of the country, from which, after all, the nation must look to its profits.

Your Directors have made some considerable economies in the personnel of the Corporation, and are at the moment considering further economies in overhead charges. Departments, which, after a fair trial, are not productive commensurate with the expenditure on them will be closed down, and the energies of all concerned concentrated on the development of those that do pay, so that we may be able to come to you with a better balance-sheet next year.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

The absence of telegrams from Kashmir probably indicates heavy snowfall there. Western depression has moved into Central Punjab and has given nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province, north and south-west Punjab and Sind with local falls in Baluchistan. Chief amounts:—Dalhousie half an inch, Murree, Khushab one and a half, Rawalpindi two, Multan a half, Lyallpur a quarter, Peshawar one, Dera Ismail Khan one and half Parachinar, Earnai a half, Dalbandin, Jacobabad, Hyderabad Sind a quarter, Karachi a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan, Sind, North-West Frontier Province.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full, Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizas District.

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"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

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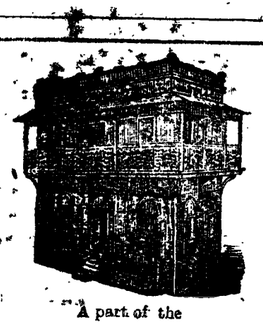

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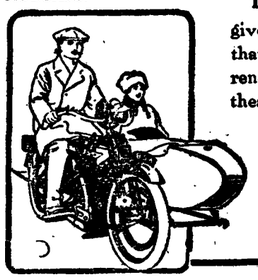

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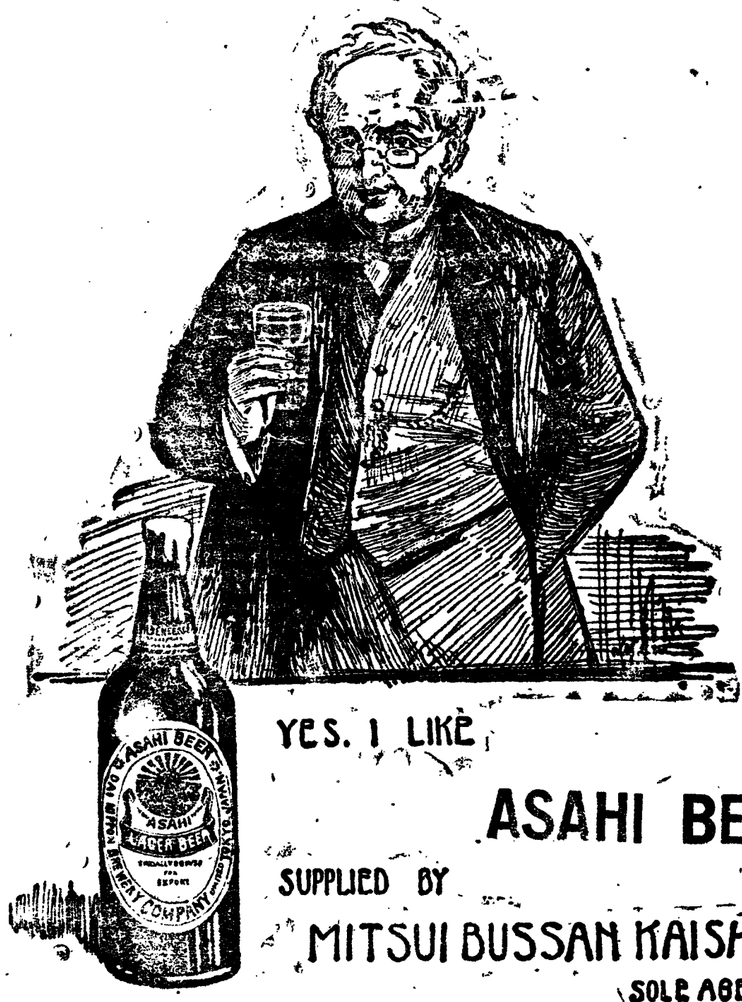

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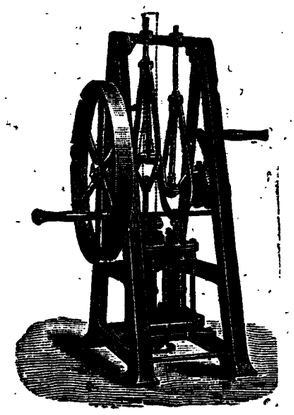

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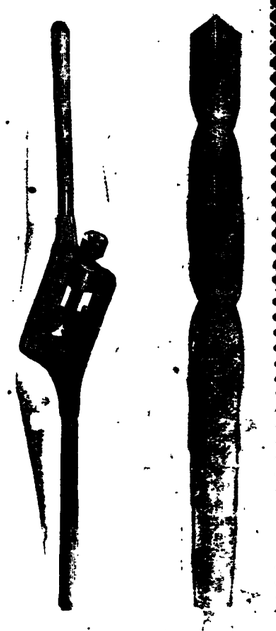

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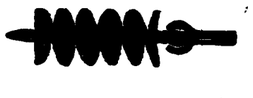

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